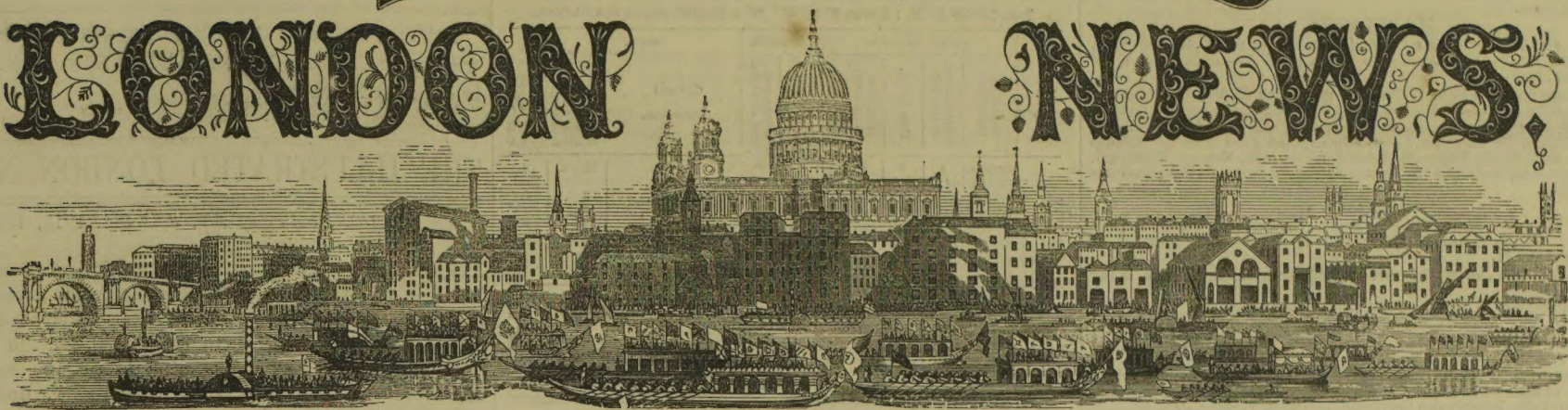


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1903.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE. By Post, 6d.



TAKIRI BANDA PANABOKKE,
PRESIDENT OF TRIBUNAL, DUMBERA.

GIRAGAMA, RATEMAHATMEYA
OF YATIMWERA.

JOHN RICHARD PARANAGAMA, RATEMAHATMEYA
OF JUMPANE (A CHRISTIAN).

CINGHALESE CHIEFS WAITING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES AT KANDY, CEYLON.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th ult., at Sitabuldi, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. B. Beaton, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Nagpur, of a daughter.

On the 19th ult., at Bermuda, the wife of Henry Fowler, Esq., Receiver-General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, B. H. Entwistle, Esq., Captain 5th Dragoon Guards, to Laura Ellen Flora, daughter of Sir J. H. Keane, Bart.

On the 6th inst., at Bantry, Mr. Edward Maxwell Kenny Herbert to Lady Jane Frances Anna White, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bantry.

On Sept. 20, 1875, at the parish church of Santos Reis Magos, Campo Grande, Lisbon, by the Rev. Joao Christostomo Luiz Pereira, Affonso Henriquez de Newille e Rodrigues, third son of Aniceto Ventura Rodrigues, formerly of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Donna Maria dos Anjos da Conceicao dos Reis Barcelos.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at 17, Stratton-street, Harriet, daughter of the late Right Hon. George Canning, and widow of Ulick John, Marquis of Clanricarde, aged 71.

On the 10th inst., at 36, Belgrave-road, Lady Selina Bridgeman, in her 82nd year.

On the Epiphany, at Harlow, Edith, eldest child of the Rev. W. Earle.

On the 6th inst., at his residence, Dundarove Bushmills, County Antrim, Sir Edmund C. Workman Macnaghten, Bart., formerly M.P. for the County of Antrim, in his 86th year.

On the 28th ult., at Zurich, Switzerland, very suddenly, without previous illness, but of diseased lungs, Ernest Fortescue, third son of Francis Tagart, of Old Sneed Park, Bristol, and Craven-hill-gardens, London, aged 17.

On the 10th inst., at St. Peter's, Drogheda, Wilhelmina Frederica, relict of the late Rev. Maxwell Campendale, M.A., Rector of Tamlaght, diocese of Armagh, and eldest daughter of the late Very Rev. Thomas Carter, Dean of Tuam, aged 77 years.

On the 29th ult., in S.S. Dante, from a collision in St. George's Channel, John Charles Miller, only son of John Miller, Esq., of Upwey, Dorset, in his 22nd year; also John, only son of the late John Beardmore, Esq., of Uplands, J.P. and D.L. of Hampshire, aged 19.

At midnight, Dec. 23-24, 1875, through simple decay of nature, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clara Lewis, Bushey-hill, Camberwell, Maria, widow of the late John Browne, Esq., of Pudding Norton Hall, Fakenham, Norfolk, in the 84th year of her age. Universally beloved and regretted. The parents of twenty-eight children.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 22.

SUNDAY, JAN. 16.

Second Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William Richard Savage;
3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot;
7 p.m., the Rev. George Palmer, Rector of St. Mary's, Newington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Archdeacon of Buckingham, Dr. Cust.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Prebendary William Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Tennessee; 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. George Williams, Canon and Precentor of Winchester; 7 p.m., the Rev. Edmund Venables, Canon of Lincoln.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, JAN. 17.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society, quarterly court, Willis's Rooms, noon.
Aetia Society, 3 p.m. (M. Friederich on Bali).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. B. Carpenter on Human Automatism).
Medical Society, Lettsomian Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Theodore Williams on the Influence of Climate in the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Whichcord on the National Safe Deposit Company's Premises).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Matthew Williams on Iron Ores and their Reduction).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Irons on the Book entitled "The Unseen Universe").
Gresham Lectures, English, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric), and next day.
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain C. J. Wilson on the Question—"Is the Merchant Service any longer a Feeder to the Royal Navy?").

TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

Moon's last quarter, 8.49 a.m.
Accession of William I. as Emperor of Germany, 1871.
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, Christmas elections, London Tavern, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on Vertebrate Animals).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Morrison on the Ventilation and Working of Railway Tunnels).
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Lieut.-Gen. J. J. Bisset on South Africa and her Colonies).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Robert Baxter on the Currency Laws and the Rate of Interest).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor A. H. Garrod on the Anatomy of Bucorvus Abyssinicus; papers by Messrs. E. R. Alston, E. A. Liardet, E. A. Schäfer, D. Y. Williams, and the Hon. W. H. Drummond).
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Hempster on the English Poets).

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN. 6, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The Tenth WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and by Decadent Masters of the British School IS NOW OPEN. Admission, from Nine till Dusk, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence; or bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, 5s.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD
CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Artists—Madame Edith Wynne and Miss Anna Williams, Madame Fatey, Madame Osborne Williams and Miss Coyte Turner; Mr. Edward Lloyd and Mr. Shakespeare, Signor Foli and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Miss Lillie Albrecht. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Walker. Conductors, Mr. Sydney Naylor and Mr. Meyer Lutz. Stalls, 6s. (Family Tickets to admit four, 21s.); Balcony, 3s.; Area, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. To be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street; and of the usual Agents.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Direction.	Force.			
January	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°				Miles.	In.
5	30.378	81.9	29.3	91	3	28.8	40.8	E. ESE.		86	.000
6	30.418	80.2	26.0	86	10	25.1	32.7	E. NNE.		355	.000
7	30.157	81.5	27.2	85	10	28.0	34.6	NNE. ENE.		551	.015*
8	30.022	25.2	20.6	85	10	22.6	28.9	ENE. ESE.		186	.000
9	30.107	30.8	28.8	93	—	25.1	34.1	N. NNE.		235	.000
10	30.316	32.9	25.2	76	10	30.0	34.9	NNE. N.		214	.020*
11	30.183	30.2	26.1	87	9	29.7	34.1	NNE. NE.		238	.000

* Melted Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.384	30.437	30.237	30.024	30.131	30.324	30.171
Temperature of Air	33.3°	27.0°	30.3°	31.3°	31.6°	31.2°	31.2°
Temperature of Vapor	31.8°	28.7°	31.3°	25.7°	29.2°	29.1°	29.3°
Direction of Wind	ESE.	ENE.	NNE.	NE.	NNE.	NE.	NNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 26	5 46	6 6	6 28	6 48	7 9	7 30
7 35	7 55	8 15	8 35	8 55	9 15	9 35
9 45	10 5	10 25	10 45	11 5	11 25	11 45

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To Cape Verde Isles, the Hawaiian Islands, and Zanzibar, for 36s. 4d. the year.

To Australia, India, China and Japan, by the Brindisi route, for 41s. the year.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, either in English money, by cheques crossed the Union Bank of London, or by Post-Office order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

Portraits: Herr Gungl and Mr. Oakley Hall.
Sport and the Drama in Shakespeare's Time.
The Return to Kennel.
Behind the Scenes: The Limelight Man.
Circular Notes. The late Major Fridolin. Reviews of White's "Selborne," "The Popular Idol," &c. Reports of Recent Billiard-Matches and Athletics. The Great Professional Racquet-Match. Shooting Notes. Notices of the New Pieces. The Past Irish Racing Season. Woodcock-Shooting. Chess. Whist. And all the Musical, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week. Office, 198, Strand.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME every day at Three, produced on an unprecedentedly magnificent scale and pronounced by the entire Press the greatest Pantomime of the season—HARLEQUIN THE YELLOW DWARF. Mr. GEO. CONQUEST making the highest leaps ever attempted; and Three Hundred Performers. Magnificent scenery and costumes, Grand Transformation. Children, half price.
The Circus, the Jacky Troupe, Romani, and all the Great Holiday Entertainments daily. Last week of the Great Doll Show. Special trains. Admission, One Shilling each Day, or by Guinea Season-Ticket.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—GRAND DISTRIBUTIONS.
OF PRESENTS from the GIANT CHRISTMAS-TREE on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, Duncree the Juggler, Herr Hugo Proskauer's Drawing-Room Magic and all the Polytechnic Novelties. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten, half price.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES ON ROCKS AND METALLIC MINERALS. at King's College, are given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine. The Lecture commences in JAN. 20, and will be continued to Easter. Fee for Morning Lectures, 2s.; Evening, 2s. 6d. Private Instruction in Geology and Mineralogy can be had at 149, Strand, by those unable to attend public lectures.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Delightfully warmed in every part.—Every Evening till further notice, CINDERELLA AND THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL AND GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST, eclipsing all former Fairy Tales in Splendour. Misses Nelly Power, Maud Brennan, Julia St. George, Amalia, Emma Waters, Le Brun, Rose Osman, Tessa Gunniss, and the elite of the European Ballet. Messrs. W. B. Fair, Rogers, Vincent, Wainwright, Willard, Louis, &c.; and a stud of the smallest ponies in the world. Day Performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on every Monday in January. No fees for looking or for use of cloak-rooms.

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, W. Holland.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, Grand Pantomime, JACK THE GIANT-KILLER. Greatest success in London. Tides the press and general public. Preceded, at Seven, by screaming Farce. Prices, 6d. to 3s. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, to which children are admitted half price. Miss Jennie Lee, Nellie Moon, Susie Vaughan, Messrs. Jas. Fawn, H. Taylor, Clown, Harry Croustie, &c. Seats booked free.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Every Evening at 7. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30, to which Children under ten half price. The celebrated Paynes as Pantomimists.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
Newly Decorated, New Stage, and New Proscenium and Scenery, painted by that Eminent Artist Mr. Richard Douglass.

THE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
has again proved the most successful in London. Every day and every night throughout Christmas Week the vast area of the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL

was densely packed in every available nook within half an hour of the opening of the doors.
On Boxing Day it is computed that more than FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE were turned away from the two performances. The average daily attendance from Monday, Dec. 27, to Saturday, Jan. 1,

EXCEEDED NINE THOUSAND, or upwards of FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND IN THE SIX DAYS, a success altogether without parallel.

THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL HOLIDAY BILL will be repeated throughout the present month, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30. Doors open for the Evening Performances at 7 o'clock. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes.

PLACES MAY BE BOOKED FREE OF CHARGE, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

Places may also be secured at Mitchell's, Olivier's, Bubb's, Lacon and Olliver's, Old Bond-street; Hay's, Royal Exchange; and Keith, Frowse, and Co's, Cheapside.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. In addition to many novelties the present programme includes Psycho, the world-famed automaton Whist Player, the mystic and oracular tambourine, and Mr. Maskelyne's most recent sensation of floating in the Hall over the heads of the audience, as high as the lofty dome, in the centre of the room. This remarkable feat is accomplished while the gas is burning on the stage and extra lights surround the body as it steadily makes its aerial flight from and to the stage. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.—W. MONROE, Manager.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
OUR CARD-BASKET, CLEVER PEOPLE, and A SPANISH BOND. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight. Morning Representations, Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

A TALE, entitled "AN OLD BACHELOR'S ADVENTURE," written by CHARLES READE and JAY LEWIS, will appear in our next Number.
Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

Political interest during the past week has been divided between two topics—the one relating to the never-ending "Eastern Question," the other to the Government of France. The latter we will ask leave to dismiss, for the present, with as few words of explanation as possible. Marshal MacMahon's Cabinet, presided over by M. Buffet, and containing what has been supposed to be a combined representation of Orleanism and Conservative Republicanism, resembles, or perhaps we ought to say has resembled for some time past, a conglomerate of ice, binding together by external pressure living and active political agencies which have no natural homogeneity. The mass has hitherto been able to resist the disintegrating forces which have been brought to play upon it. The chief of the Ministry, however, who seems to have a passion for creating difficulties for himself, took it into his head that the pursuance of a Conservative policy rendered it necessary to detach from the Cabinet M. Léon Say, the Finance Minister, whose frank adhesion to the Republican form of Government sanctioned by the National Assembly galled the Monarchical proclivities of the Vice-President of the Council. To him it seemed little short of an act of Ministerial mutiny that M. Léon Say should allow himself to stand as a candidate for the Senate on the same list as two other gentlemen, attached to a Republican form of Government, albeit qualified by Conservative leanings for Senatorial dignity. He took steps, therefore, to extort from the Finance Minister a resignation of his post, which resignation was worded in a form which threw upon the head of the Cabinet the responsibility of his act. In short, to return to the figure we have already applied, M. Buffet sought to liquefy the lump of ice just so far, and no farther, than would result in the detachment of M. Léon Say from the Ministerial body. He overshot his mark, however. M. Dufaure, the Keeper of the Seals, also sent in his resignation, and it seemed probable that M. Wallon and the Duc Decazes would follow suit. It would be perilous to the future stability of the Buffet Ministry to face the coming elections, whether to the Senate or to the Chamber of Deputies, without a single eminent man in the Cabinet representing the Republican Constitution as it stands. While we write the difficulty thus wilfully dragged to the surface by M. Buffet remains unsolved, and so we leave it until it shall have been disposed of by coming events.

The other incident to which we allude as having stirred the interest of the political world is the communication of Count Andrassy's note for the pacification of Herzegovina and Bosnia to the signatory Powers of the treaty which followed the conclusion of the Crimean War. The Imperial Courts of Russia, Germany, and Austria, anxious to prevent, or at any rate to postpone, any precipitate distribution of the goods nominally in possession of "the sick man," delegated to Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, the task of drawing up a sketch of the remedial measures called for by the present anarchical condition of the Turkish Empire in Europe. That sketch, having been accepted by the three Imperial Governments, has now been communicated to the other signatory Powers—England, France, and Italy—with a view to their acquiescence. No very great importance attaches to the outline of reforms which the Count has pointed out as indispensable to Turkish rule in her refractory provinces. The contents of this "diplomatic document have not yet, it is true, been made public. It is understood, however, to insist, on behalf of Herzegovina and Bosnia, upon the establishment of civil equality between the Mussulmans and the Christians; upon the administration of justice by tribunals placed above suspicion of bribery and corruption; upon the fair levying of taxation, a portion of the proceeds of which shall remain in the provinces, to be applied to local expenditure; and upon the appointment of a mixed commission of Mahomedans and Christians, to enforce the reforms thus indicated. All these changes have been nominally anticipated at Constantinople by the publication of firmans, past and present, in which they are included and, in fact, exceeded. The Sultan undertakes to do more than is required of him. As yet he has not received the note. It is doubtful, perhaps, whether it will be pressed upon him. His Prime Minister is said to have intimated the Imperial will to resist dictation from without. He also has the work of reform in hand. He also has organised a grand commission to watch over its execution. He objects, *in limine*, to any foreign interference with the internal affairs of his empire. He tacitly admits the vices of that system of rule which professedly embodies and thrives upon his authority. If his premises are on fire he will extinguish it; but he will

not allow his neighbours, who are exposed to serious danger by their proximity to his lawless subjects, to take part in preventing a general conflagration.

The worst of the case is that even the best intentions of the Turkish Government are incapable of being carried into effect by Turkish authority. Government, by the rules of the Koran, is necessarily Government carried on by Mohammedan agents, in the spirit of Mohammedan ascendancy, for Mohammedan ends. The traditions of many centuries cannot be neutralised at will. All attempts to do so have hitherto failed, and, in the nature of the case, must fail. Ottoman independence, as it affects Christian populations, can only result in sectarian tyranny; and tyranny, of course, irresistibly conduces to insurrection and bloodshed. Count Andrassy's Note, perhaps, has been drawn up with a view to preclude, or at any rate to postpone to a more convenient hour, foreign intervention. It may be readily and confidently predicted that if this be its object it will fail of its intended effect. Modern civilisation (in Europe at least) is incompatible with the principles upon which, as well with the ends for which, Mohammedan authority is enforced. We are close upon the dénouement of a great and mysterious drama, and it is to be apprehended that the working out of its conclusion will not be effectually stayed even by such well-meant efforts as Count Andrassy's Note.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Osborne House. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess, drove to Parkhurst Barracks last week, and inspected the 107th Regiment (Bengal Infantry), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, on its arrival from India. A guard of honour of the 49th Regiment, with the colours and band of the regiment, was mounted on the parade ground. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to Whippingham the next day, and visited Mrs. Prothero at the Rectory. On Sunday her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. G. Prothero, M.A., and the Rev. William Barker, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes, officiated. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken their customary daily drives. Her Majesty has entertained at dinner Admiral and Mrs. Elliot, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, Major-General Ponsonby, and the Rev. George Connor.

Her Majesty has sent presents of game for the patients of Guy's, University College, and other London Hospitals.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Mary Lascelles has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting, to the Queen; and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, K.C.B., has succeeded Sir Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Frances Drummond have left Osborne.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

All the members of the Danish Royal family presented their congratulations to Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, on his birthday, Saturday last. The Royal party dined at the palace of the Crown Prince of Denmark, and paid a visit in the evening to the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales being present. The birthday was celebrated at Windsor with the usual honours. On Sunday the Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George attended Divine service at the English chapel. The Royal family dined with the King, and partook of supper at the palace of the Queen Dowager.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh gave a ball on the Russian Christmas Day (the 6th inst.) to the servants of their household at Eastwell Park, Kent. The Duchess opened the ball with her page, the Duke dancing with the wife of the land steward. Supper was served at midnight. The Duke came to London, and on Saturday evening went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. His Royal Highness left Clarence House, St. James's, on Monday for Gunton Park, Lord Suffield's seat in Norfolk, for a week's shooting. The Prince of Leiningen and Count Gleichen are amongst the Duke's guests. The Duchess, with her children, remains at Eastwell Park.

Prince Leopold, having completed his University education, has given up his residence at Oxford, Wykeham House, and has taken up his abode at Boyton, Codford, Wilts. His Royal Highness has been appointed by the Prince of Wales Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Oxford. The installation of the Prince will take place on Feb. 22.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, E., to be Rector of Holy Trinity, Salford.
Barrow, G. S.; Vicar of Stowmarket, Suffolk.
Field, Walter, Vicar of Godmersham, Kent; Rector of Merstham, Surrey.
Griffiths, John; Rector of St. Andrew's, Glamorgan.
Hulton, H. E.; Vicar of Great Waltham.
Harman, Edward; Vicar of Edenhall-with-Longwathby, near Penrith.
Mason, Robert Boyle Monck; Rector of Woolhampton.
Merriman, George; Vicar of Marham, Norfolk.
Spicer, N. T.; Rural Dean of N.E. Division of Stoke Deanery, Surrey.
Stephens, W. B. W.; Rector of Woolbeding, Sussex.
Symms, J. E.; Chaplain of Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-End, London.
Toke, Nicholas Roundell; Vicar of Knossington, near Oakham.—*Guardian*.

Over £1000 has been subscribed towards the fund for placing a memorial of the late Dean Hook in Chichester Cathedral.

The parish church of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, which till lately was in a most dilapidated condition, has been restored, and reopened by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, having, as is stated in an inscription in golden letters on the organ gallery, been "repaired and beautified in the year of our Lord, 1875," was reopened last Sunday, in the presence of the Lord Mayor.

The Vicar of Illingworth, Yorkshire, has within the space of a week received offers from generous friends to place four stained-glass windows in his much-admired church. Subjects have been selected and orders given for their preparation and erection in due course.

The Bishop of Ely has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese respecting the diocesan fund for the advancement of various kinds of Church work. His Lordship suggests that in every parish one Sunday in each year should be set apart for bringing before the congregations the requirements of the Church, and that offertories and collections be given to the diocesan fund. For this year his Lordship names March 12 for that purpose.

Dr. Vaughan resumed his public readings in the Greek Testament (the Second Epistle to the Corinthians) on Tuesday morning, in the Middle Temple lecture-room, and he will continue them on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, for three weeks. They are open to the public.

The new reredos and chancel windows which have been provided at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, were uncovered last week in the presence of Bishop Piers Claughton, who preached. The reredos, which has been erected at great expense by voluntary contributions, represents some of the leading events in the life of the Saviour.

As a meeting of beneficed clergymen of the old archdeaconry of London, held on Tuesday, it was resolved to move in Parliament for an amended Union Benefices Act, the effect of which would be to get rid of some thirty of the existing City churches. It was announced, at a meeting of clergy held at Truro last Saturday, that the Home Secretary has promised to introduce a measure for the purpose of erecting Cornwall into a separate bishopric, provided £30,000 are immediately raised to provide it with £1000 a year, in addition to £1200 a year promised by a layman and the £800 a year to be granted by the Bishop of Exeter.

On New-Year's Day there was handed in to the vestry of St. Mary's, Park-street, a purse containing 250 guineas, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Gordon, with the still more pleasing information that the gift was to be repeated year by year.—The Rev. W. S. Thomas, who recently vacated the curacy of Thorne, St. Margaret, Somerset, on being appointed Rector of Halse, has been presented by the parishioners with an elegant silver centre-dish, and a handsomely-bound copy of the "Speaker's Commentary" by the Rev. G. L. Cole, the vicar, as mementoes of his long and happy connection with the parish.—The Rev. Robert Wilson, curate of St. Mary's, Woodford, has been presented with a purse of £255 and a handsome drawing-room clock, as a mark of esteem and respect, from the parishioners and friends upon his leaving the parish to take a curacy at Wilbarston, Market Harborough. An elegantly-bound and illuminated album has been given by the poorer members of the congregation.—The congregation of All Saints' Church, Clapham Park, have presented their Vicar, Archdeacon Boys, with a testimonial on the occasion of his marriage, consisting of a clock and vases, together with a purse of the value of 200 gs.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Cambridge, A. H. Lush, Trinity Hall; Munro, Downing; Trustram, John's; Jendwine, John's; and Ingham, Pembroke, are in the first class of the law tripos. Mr. Lush, who heads the list, is son of Dr. Lush, M.P. for Salisbury. The Kaye prize for 1875 has been adjudged to James Bass Mullinger, M.A., of St. John's. The subject of the essay is "The Schools of Charles the Great and the Restoration of Education in the Ninth Century."

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that the total number of students on the books of Trinity College, Dublin, under the degree of M.A., is 1158, of whom 70 are scholars of the house, 3 non-foundation scholars, 22 fellow-commoners, 1017 pensioners, and 46 sizars and ex-sizars. In 1857 the number was 1039. It went on steadily increasing, and attained the highest point in 1867, being 1293.

Mr. W. H. Cotes, B.A., senior scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, has been appointed second master of the Grammar-School of King James I., Bishop Auckland.

Mr. Horace Stevens, B.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Downing College, Cambridge, has been appointed by the Head Master, the Rev. J. Bond Lee, to an Assistant-Mastership at Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet.

The open scholarship of £50 a year at Sutton Valence Grammar-School has been gained by Albert Thorley Hunt, from the Rev. A. L. Hussey's, Folkestone.

A gentleman, who does not wish his name to be made public, has expressed an intention to make over in perpetuity to the governing body of Derby School the tithes of a certain parish in South Derbyshire for the formation of school scholarships. They are worth £140 per annum, and will, if commuted, realise about £4000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The regimental ball of the 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers will take place next Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms.

A committee, the members of which have recently been appointed, is sitting at the War Office with the view of revising the present scale of army pensions.

Dr. Carpenter gave the first of two lectures, last Monday, at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, on Human Automatism, before a large audience.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday week at the festival of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, and, in response to his appeal, £685 was subscribed.

The *Times* has reason to believe that the Queen proposes to open the approaching Session of Parliament in person, and that she will be accompanied by the Princess of Wales.

Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., on Monday received a deputation from the Strand District Board of Works, which urged the compulsory establishment of public mortuaries in London.

As a result of an analysis of the water supplied to the metropolis during December, Dr. Frankland reports that, in consequence of the subsidence of the floods, the quality of the Thames water showed a marked improvement.

Captain's Shaw's report for 1875 states that the number of fires in London showed a decrease, as compared with former years. Twenty-nine persons lost their lives by fire, and four members of the brigade were accidentally killed.

On Sunday morning the annual breakfast given to the poor amongst whom the Gray's-yard Ragged Church Mission carries on its work took place at the head-quarters of the organisation, James-street, Oxford-street. Between 800 and 900 men and women were present.

A numerously-attended meeting of the holders of the Turkish loans of 1854, 1858, and 1871 was held, on Monday, at the London Tavern, at which Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co. were authorised to take steps to ensure the continued transmission of the tribute to this country.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts presided last week at a dinner given by her Ladyship to the members of the Columbia Costermongers' Club and to the Shoeblock and Messengers' Brigade. The entertainment was held at the Sewing School in Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, and there were over 200 persons present.

Responding to the kind invitation of the Lady Mayoress, a juvenile company, numbering, with their friends, nearly 1000, attended, on Thursday week, a fancy-dress ball at the Mansion House, the peculiarity of the entertainment being that all the dresses of the children were made of cotton, calico, velveteen, or muslin.

Sir Charles Russell, M.P., presided yesterday week over a meeting of the holders of Peruvian bonds, which was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee for the purpose of protecting their rights and interests, and for negotiating with the Government of that country on their behalf.

It has been decided by the council of the Royal United Service Institution that the subject for the military prize essay for 1876 shall be, on the Causes which have led to the Pre-eminence of Nations in War. Some restrictions as to those who were eligible to compete which were enforced in 1874 have now been withdrawn, the only qualification necessary being that of membership.

It was stated at a bi-centenary meeting held in Oxendon United Presbyterian Church, Haymarket, on Tuesday night, that the steps which had been in progress for twenty years for the purpose of amalgamating the ministry and laity of the United Presbyterian Churches with the English Presbyterian Church had been crowned with complete success.

A paper on the legal attitude of England towards slavery in other countries was read before the Social Science Association, on Monday evening, by Professor Sheldon Amos. He unequivocally condemned both the cancelled and the amended Fugitive Slave Circulars, and maintained that, according to strict international law, the principle of the absolute exteriority of a man-of-war was quite as valid for all purposes in the harbours of foreign States as upon the high seas.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in January, 1876, was 86,711, of whom 36,651 were in workhouses and 50,150 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, respectively, these figures show a decrease of 11,309, 19,084, and 23,140 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 562, of whom 456 were men, 82 women, and 24 children under sixteen.

About seventy competitors sent in drawings at the end of the year to compete for admission as probationary students to the Royal Academy schools. Thirteen were elected in the following order:—1, Mr. W. D. Galpin; 2, Miss M. B. Bond; 3, Mr. H. Colls; 4, Mr. D. Satchell; 5, Mr. C. J. Reed; 6, Mr. A. Handel Gear; 7, Mr. S. M. Fisher; 8, Mr. T. C. Benham; 9, Mr. J. A. Cooling; 10, Mr. H. H. Johnstone; 11, Miss M. Prevost; 12, Miss M. Joyce; 13, Miss F. E. Grace; and sculpture, Mr. O. A. Junck.

Letters received from Lieutenant Cameron, the African traveller, were read, on Monday evening, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, under the presidency of Sir Henry Rawlinson, the parents of the intrepid explorer being present. The most interesting and important point brought out by the letters was that an outlet from Lake Tanganyika had been followed sufficiently far to induce Lieutenant Cameron to conclude that the waters of the Congo and those of Lake Tanganyika are continuously connected.

At an adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Emma Silver Mining Company, held yesterday week at the City Terminus Hotel—under the presidency of Mr. A. W. M'Dougall—a report of the new directors was brought forward, and taken by the meeting as read. The document states that, whereas £1,000,000 was paid for the Emma Mine four years ago, the present directors are convinced that that sum was obtained by means of a fraudulent contract; and they recommend the proprietors to accept an offer of Mr. M'Dougall to undertake, at his own personal risk, the expenses of seeking legal remedies on the part of the company.

The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society was held on Tuesday, at the offices in Trafalgar-square—Mr. G. Case in the chair. The report showed that the receipts amounted to £1193, against which there was an expenditure of £1949. Since December last numerous cases had been treated at the society's receiving-houses in Hyde Park and at Waterloo Bridge, 54 out of 108 persons having been saved from drowning at the last-named place. Other business having been disposed of, a discussion ensued upon the merits of two candidates for the "Stanhope Medal," Sub-Lieutenant Rogers and Midshipman Smith, of the Royal Navy. Eventually the medal was awarded to the former, who jumped overboard to save a man while the ship was going eight knots an hour.

The meetings of the Institution of Civil Engineers were resumed on Tuesday night, after the usual Christmas recess, when an address was delivered by Mr. George Robert Stephenson, the newly-elected president. Confining himself to a reference to some important works, which required earnest thought and study on the part of engineers and intelligent appreciation by the public, he expressed the conviction that the time was not far distant when goods traffic would be separated from passenger traffic on railways; alluded to what he designated the "few and inadequate provisions" made in this country for the safety of life and property at sea; pointed out that in a great number of instances the construction of the vessels, and not overloading, accounted for the shipping disasters of which we heard; and observed, in connection with the question of capital and labour, that "temper" had unquestionably been a potent element in causing and prolonging some of the larger strikes with which the country had been afflicted.

There were 2448 births and 1526 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for the increase of population, the births were 150, and the deaths 223, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 55 from measles, 83 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, 20 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 265 deaths were referred, against 253 and 273 in the two preceding weeks. These 265 deaths were 6 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of measles showed a decline from those returned in recent weeks. The deaths from scarlet fever were somewhat more numerous than those in the previous week, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 25. The deaths referred to fever were 16 below the corrected weekly average, but exceeded by 10 those returned in the previous week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four previous weeks had declined from 536 to 397, further fell last week to 351, and were 112 below the corrected average weekly number. The temperature last week showed remarkable alternations. On Monday the mean was 50.3 deg., no less than 13.6 deg. above the average, and equal to the average temperature in the beginning of May; on Saturday the mean temperature fell to 22.7 deg., and was as much below the average as that of Monday had been above. The difference between the mean temperatures of those two days was 27.6 deg.—London is estimated by the Registrar General to contain now nearly three millions and a half of people.

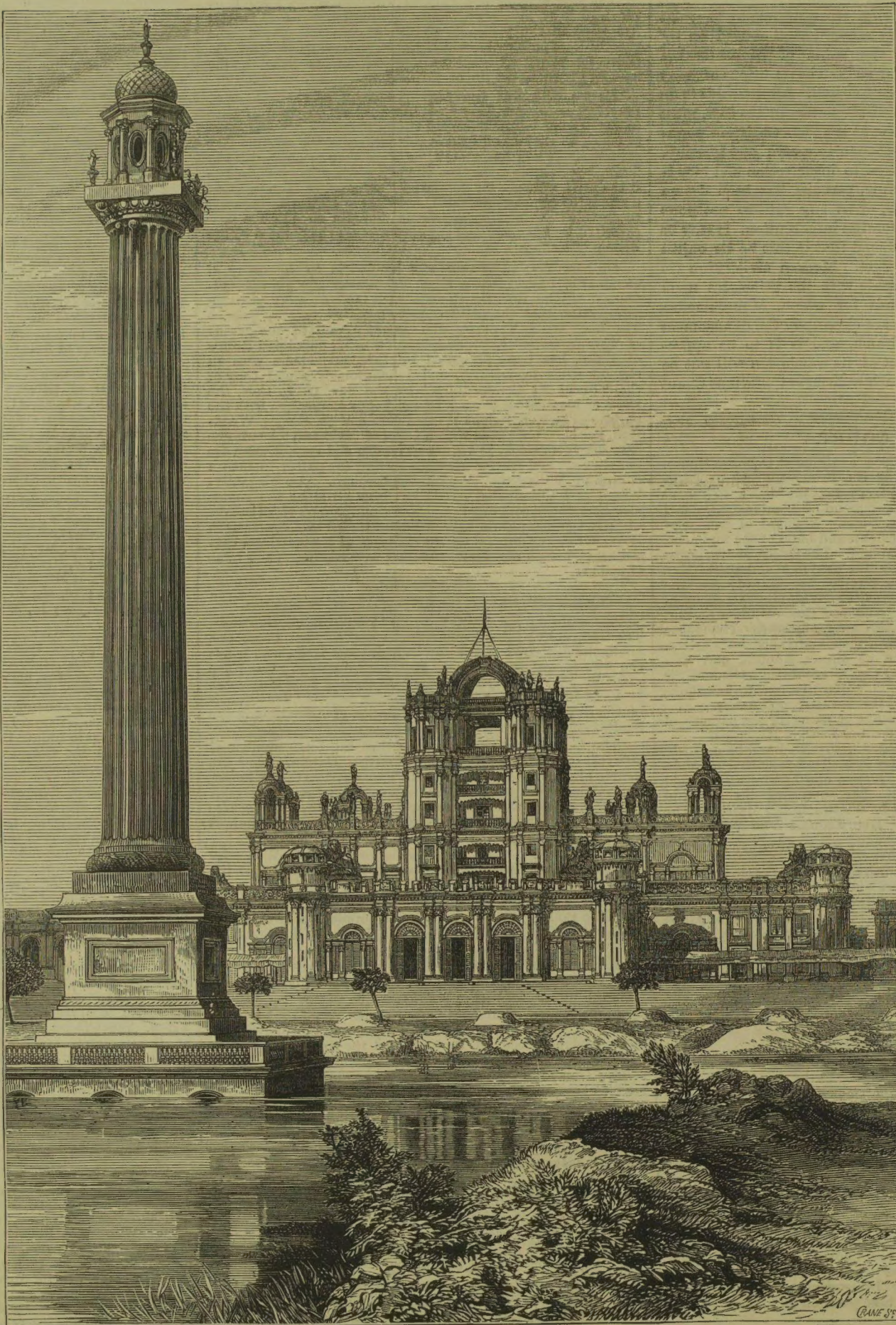
THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

The Prince of Wales left Benares on Thursday week, and was received at Fyzabad by Sir George Couper. He arrived at Lucknow in the evening, and drove to the bungalow. After a short stay he went out with Sir G. Couper, Dr. Fayrer, and his suite, by Secunderabagh, Chuttermunzil, and through the Residency to headquarters.

Some of the faithful Princes of the Oude Royal family were presented to him, on Friday forenoon, at the Banks Bungalow. There was afterwards a Levée of Europeans. The Prince received in mufti, quite privately. The Duke of Sutherland, Sir G. Couper, Major-General Probyn, Dr. Fayrer, Lord C. Beresford, Colonel A. Ellis, Lord Carington, and others, visited the ruins of Dilkoosha, and went all over the Martinière, and studied from the tower the ground of Clyde's operations. The aspect of the country, however, is much changed, the villages being all gone. At four o'clock the Prince laid the foundation of a memorial of the native defence of the Residency, a happy idea of Lord Northbrook. The survivors were passed in review. They were lame, blind, and halt, many miserably clad. The scene was most affecting. Many had petitions for the Prince. The Royal party then examined the ruins of the Residency, and thence proceeded to Fort Muchee Bawun. Sweeping demolitions have left little of Lucknow. At 9.30 the Prince went to the Kaiserbagh, which was brilliantly illuminated. His Royal Highness then received an address from the Talookdars of Oude and a jewelled head-piece. The Talookdars were presented. The Prince expressed his pleasure at seeing them. This was followed by a display of fireworks. After supper his Royal Highness returned to quarters at eleven. The route was lighted up. There were not, however, many people.

On Saturday the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, Lord Carington, Major-Gen. Probyn, Colonel Ellis, Captain Williams, Lord



THE MARTINIÈRE, LUCKNOW.

C. Beresford, Captain Sartorius, Mr. F. Knollys, and others, left Lucknow at eight a.m. for Onao Station, where carriages, drawn by artillery horses, and an escort of Bengal cavalry, were waiting.

An account of this pig-sticking expedition is thus telegraphed to the *Times*:—"After a slight delay the party mounted dromedaries and elephants in attendance, and reached the camp, five miles distant. Here they breakfasted, and, having been joined by several others, mounted horses and proceeded to beat the coarse high grass with a line of thirty elephants and cavalry extended on the flank. The party were divided into fours, placed 300 yards apart. Soon boars and sows broke cover, affording good runs, but on most dangerous ground, owing to the holes hidden by grass up to the horses' bellies. The pigs, as Indians will call wild boars, showed great courage, fighting fiercely and charging savagely. In one run a boar 'kinked,' as it is called, turning sharp and running right under the horse ridden by Lord Carington, which came down heavily. The boar was pursued and killed. It was found that Lord Carington's left collar-bone was broken. Fortunately Dr. Fayrer was on an elephant, surveying operations, and was close at hand with appliances. The bone was set at once, the Prince showing great solicitude. Other friends dismounted and stood around the patient, who, having been bandaged and placed on an elephant, was carried to a shady grove, where lunch was to have been laid out. By this time, one o'clock, several boars had been killed, some of which inflicted considerable injuries on the horses, and made gallant onslaughts against the riders. There were many falls, but none of a serious nature; some had two. The Prince, mounted on a fine English hunter, rode admirably; but the English horse has little chance with the boar in such a country, as the latter turns like a hare, and all his Royal Highness had was some very hard runs through a country which would rather puzzle fox-



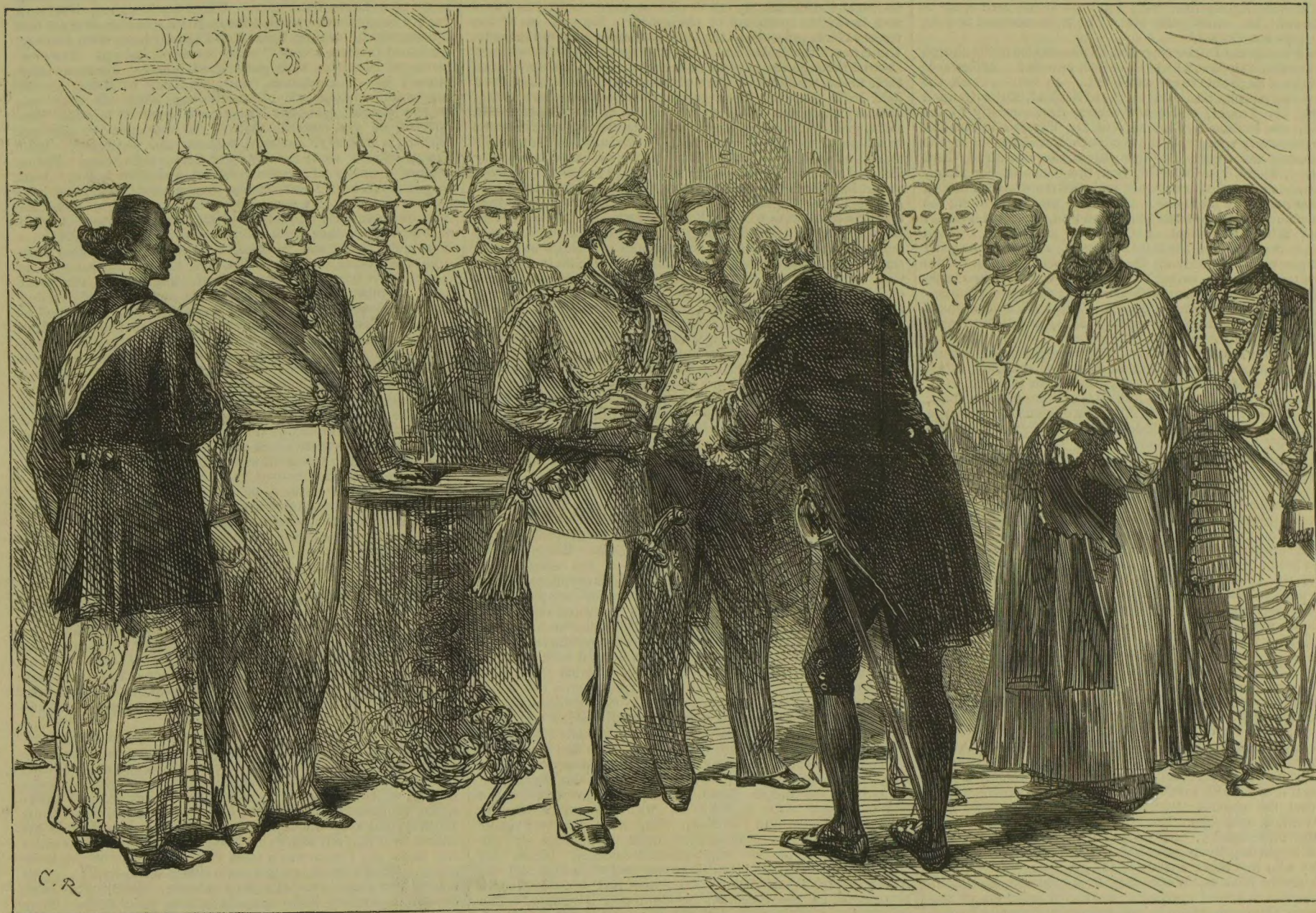
HACKNEY CARRIAGE, MADRAS.



RAMASAWMY GOING TO BAZAAR, MADRAS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



MR. LAYARD PRESENTING TO THE PRINCE OF WALES THE ADDRESS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AT COLOMBO, CEYLON.



RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE AT KANDY, CEYLON.

hunters. Lord Carington was placed comfortably in a dooly or litter, and carried to the hunting camp, where two ladies, wives of the gentlemen who met the Prince's party, kindly attended him. Captain Williams stayed behind to look after him. After luncheon sport was continued, the pigs being numerous. Several sportsmen got falls again, and Lord Suffield was slightly hurt with the butt of his own spear in the throat. He is now quite well. The train returned at 6.30. Eight pigs were killed."

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in the church near Banks Bungalow, which was much crowded. Afterwards performing elephants were exhibited. At four o'clock the Prince, attended by Sir G. Couper, Lord Suffield, Major-General Probyn, Dr. Fayer, and a few others, drove quietly to the ruins of the Residency, descended at Dr. Fayer's house, and went over every room with the occupant and defender of the post during the siege. He also visited the beautifully-kept cemetery, where, it is believed, rest the bones of Sir Henry Lawrence, and of men and women and children who died during the investment by the rebels. He thence proceeded along the wide avenue by the river side to the iron bridge which Lawrence crossed after the defeat of Chin-Hut, and which Outram passed in his attack on the rebellious city. After enjoying the view up and down the river, the Prince returned, and, by the main street or avenue, called Victoria-road, went to Alumbagh, where he got out and examined Havelock's monument, returning by dark to Government House. The road and avenues pass through pleasant parks and gardens, which once were densely populated.

At noon, on Monday, his Royal Highness presented colours to the first battalion or the 14th Regiment of the Line, which formed at Le Grice and Taylor's Batteries, with the 65th, 14th, 6th, and 41st Native Infantry. At 2.30 the Prince bade good-by, arriving at Cawnpore at four. The Prince thanked Sir George Couper for the reception at Oude. He drove to the Memorial Church with a guard of honour of the Buffs and a cavalry escort. There was an artillery salute. Mr. Prinsep and the civil, and Colonel Maude and the military, authorities, and multitudes of natives were present. The Prince spent some time examining the church and reading the mural inscriptions. Then they proceeded to the fatal well and the inclosure, which stand in a fair park, with flower-beds. The Prince remained inside a quarter of an hour, and walked to the cemetery, close at hand. It is beautifully kept, and forms a strong contrast to the Crimean graveyards. From the cemetery the Prince proceeded to Mr. Prinsep's. He dined there, leaving at 9.30 by special train for Delhi. Cawnpore is very quiet. Thousands were sitting by the roadsides to see the Prince. Lord Carington is recovering rapidly.

The Prince of Wales entered Delhi at nine on Tuesday morning. Lord Napier of Magdala was present, and the Generals and an immense mounted staff rode with the suite through the lines of artillery, cavalry, and infantry from the station through the city out by the Lahore Gate over the ridge for four miles to the camp, where the Prince held a Levée of European and native officers, lasting two hours. The Prince, dined with Lord Napier, who is not yet able to ride. Crowds of natives are lining the route. Extraordinary triumphal arches have been erected with inscriptions. The *Times* correspondent states that the general attitude of the population was very respectful and courteous. The Prince received an address from the Delhi municipality. His Royal Highness was much interested in passing the memorable sites, surrounded as he was by many who had borne a share in the great siege.

The review held on Wednesday in honour of his Royal Highness was a grand spectacle, the varied uniforms of the natives and the elephant mole batteries adding greatly to the beauty of the scene. The forces paraded were about 18,000 strong. The Prince, followed by a brilliant staff, rode along the line, and afterwards the troops marched past. At the conclusion of the review the Prince presented colours to the 11th Native Infantry Regiment, famous for its loyalty during the mutiny. In the evening his Royal Highness was present at a ball at the palace of the old Kings of Delhi. The decorations were gorgeous, and the town was brilliantly illuminated.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Taking the events in the order of their occurrence, we go back to the Prince's reception and doings in Ceylon, of which our Special Artists have supplied us with sketches in addition to those we engraved last week.

On the Prince landing at Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 1, he was presented with addresses from the Legislative Council of Ceylon and the Colombo Municipal Council. Major-General Street, as the senior member of the Legislative Council, read the former, and the Prince made a gracious reply. Mr. Layard then read the address of the Colombo Municipal Council, the members of which were grouped behind him to the right. Mr. Layard's task was soon completed, the address being, as the *Ceylon Observer* remarks, commendably short. His Royal Highness said, in reply:—"Sir, I thank you for the address you have just read, and I shall never forget the cordial and kindly welcome you gave me on my arrival in Ceylon." The *Observer* says that:—"Mr. Ludovici, the secretary of the Municipal Council, then advanced with the address and casket borne on a cushion. Mr. Layard took it and handed it to the Prince (as shown in our Engraving), at the same time lifting the lid and taking out the gold plate on which is inscribed on one side the address in English, on the obverse the same in Cinghalese, and Tamil. The work is admirably executed by Mudaliyar Gomes. The Prince, meanwhile, gave a glance at the ivory casket which he held in his hand, and which is well worthy of Royal reception, bedecked as it is, and most tastefully set with circles of pearls and other Ceylon precious stones. Mr. Layard is showing that, neatly packed in the casket, are specimens of most of Ceylon products, coffee from Hellbode, cinnamon from a famous estate, arekanut from the straightest of the straight trees of this order, and so on." Sir Bartle Frere is shown standing near the Prince at his right hand.

The Elephant Arch depicted at page 48 of our last week's Number was erected in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit to Colombo by Alfred Wise, Esq., of Stewart-place, Colfetty, Ceylon.

The arrival of the Prince at Kandy was an important incident of the Royal progress in Ceylon. It is thus described by the *Standard* correspondent:—"At the station itself, which was charmingly decorated in the same style as that at Colombo, were the guard of honour of the 57th, the band of the old Ceylon Rifles, and the police band, the officials of the place, and the great Kandyan chiefs. These last were marvels to behold, and their costume was at once the most singular and gorgeous I have ever beheld. Upon their heads they wore pincushion-shaped hats of about eighteen inches square. These were of a white material, so embroidered with gold that the ground was hardly visible. Upon the top were ornaments in a style which, for want of a better name, I should call Chinese. It consisted of a light golden stem some three inches long, from which branched, coming downwards, a number of arms, like the pendant balls on the top of a Chinese pagoda. From some of these branches hung little twinkling gold stars, while others terminated in little coloured puffs

of floss silk. Round their necks they wore collars put on a plain band and pendent some six inches on the shoulders and down the back. These collars were all plaited, and most of them were very finely and thickly embroidered with gold. The jackets were made of superbly-rich and stiff brocade silk. These jackets were made to rise and stick sharply out at each shoulder, exactly as I have seen in certain specimens of old armour. No two out of the twenty chiefs present had the same pattern or coloured brocade. Underneath the jacket was a white garment, but this scarcely showed through the massive gold chain which they wore round their necks, while round the waists was a broad embroidered gold belt. But the lower garments were even more extraordinary than the upper, and consisted of masses of muslin folds, giving them the appearance of enormously stout matrons in a highly interesting condition. In the bulge in front were stuck two or three daggers. The muslins were in all cases very fine and were white in colour, with a broad stripe round what would have been the bottom had not the front part been somehow tucked or looped up; beneath were white and somewhat tight calico drawers, with a frill round the ankle. Below all came the naked foot. Upon their fingers were rings with an immense amount of jewels. Some of the faces of the rings were like small targets, one I saw being more than two inches in diameter with concentric circles of various kinds of stones. Most of these chiefs were portly in person, putting aside the addition due to their skirts, of graceful, pleasant aspect. As the Royal train came in there was a great cheer raised by those in the station and by the masses outside, which was repeated with redoubled strength as the door of the Royal saloon opened and the Prince alighted from his carriage. As the Prince alighted the guard of honour of the 57th presented arms and the police band struck up the National Anthem. There was a general rush to be in front, English officials vieing with Cinghalese chiefs in the desire to get as close as possible. The consequence was that not half a dozen persons could see the Prince at all, or hear anything of the short address with which he was greeted. Upon the crowd falling back to let him pass to his carriage the cheering broke out again, and, taken up by the crowd outside, accompanied him in his progress through the city to the Governor's house."

The Governor of Ceylon was knighted in the hall of the old Kandyan Kings on the evening of Dec. 3. We give from the *Daily News* account a few particulars of the ceremony:—"It is a spacious apartment—if the term is applicable to a place merely roofed in and open at the sides—supported on richly-carved columns of teak wood, the bracketed capitals of which are admirable specimens of florid Hindoo architecture. Here, we are told, under the native monarchy, public receptions were held by night, when the hall was lighted with wax, the colonnades on each side being crowded with crouching courtiers, and in a dim, carefully-darkened alcove, the King, reclining on a throne, was approached by his Ministers on all-fours. The spectators had been bidden for eight p.m., and long before that hour the tiers of seats on the left side of the Audience-Hall had been crowded by the ladies and gentlemen specially invited, a term including all the members of the English colony in Kandy, and a number of the 'burghers' or citizens of mixed blood. At the upper end of the audience-room was a dais on which stood a throne chair of ebony and crimson silk, with a lower chair on the left of it. Along the open right side of the Audience-Hall ran a long crimson-coloured bench for the accommodation of the Kandyan native ladies, and the Kandyan and other native chiefs, who had been bidden to be present at the reception by his Royal Highness. The central area was thronged with the Kandyan Ratamahatmeyas in their splendidly uncouth dresses. The suite of the Governor and the members of the Executive and Legislative Council took post on the left of the dais. A blue light signified the approach of his Royal Highness, and in a few moments more, to the strains of the National Anthem and amid pealing cheers, the Royal procession had swept slowly up the Audience-Hall, and the Prince was standing on the dais in front of the throne. A semicircle of Kandyan chiefs formed before him, to whom he made a few gracious remarks, rendered into their own tongue by an interpreter, resplendent in blue, gold, and tortoiseshell. The principal chief, Dewane Nilme, came forward, and his Royal Highness hung around his neck a medal and placed upon his finger a ring. Then commenced, with all formality, the ceremonial of the investiture of the Right Hon. William Henry Gregory, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies, with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Birch, officiating in the absence of the king-at-arms of the order, read the warrant of appointment and the warrant empowering the Prince of Wales to invest; which done, the Governor was brought up and introduced formally by the Prince's equerries, General Probyn and Colonel Ellis. Lord Suffield handed the insignia of the order to the Prince, who, stepping forward to the edge of the dais, spoke a few graceful sentences with clearness and dignity. He expressed his own sense of satisfaction at being her Majesty's instrument in conferring this honour, and the additional pleasure it gave him that it should have fallen to him to confer it in the loyal town of Kandy, and in the presence of the loyal Kandyan chiefs. Mr. Gregory then knelt down, and the Prince, drawing his sword, touched him with the flat of it, first on one shoulder and then on the other, and, with a loud voice, exclaimed, 'Rise, Sir William Henry Gregory!' Sir William Henry Gregory complied with this injunction, while a storm of cheering rose inside that was echoed by the damp crowds outside; and the Prince placed round his neck the light-blue ribbon of the order, with its pendent badge, and pinned the star on his left breast. The Hon. Arthur Birch and the Hon. John Douglas were then invested with the Companionship of the same order. The Governor now took his seat upon a slightly-raised chair to the left of his Royal Highness. The Kandyan chiefs were brought up four at a time, and were formally presented to the Prince by the officers in charge of their respective districts. This concluded the formal part of the ceremony, and his Royal Highness, leaving his state chair, walked down the line of Kandyan ladies, shaking hands with the wives of the principal chiefs and saying a word or two to each."

The Royal party now left the Audience-Hall, those who had special permission following the Prince to inspect the sacred tooth of Buddha."

The tooth-relic was minutely described in our last Number by our Special Artist, who, in his account of the Prince's inspection of the sacred relic, states that the chief priest was an old man, with a peculiar pair of tortoise-shell eye-glasses, which, from their shape, might truly be called goggles. The Prince was in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, and held his feathered cocked-hat under his left arm as he stood in front of the semi-octagonal silver table on which the tooth was placed. In one of the descriptive letters which have reached the *Telegraph* from Kandy is detailed the Prince's inspection of "Buddha's tooth." The party passed by a covered way into the sacred building through hundreds of Buddhist priests, all

clad in yellow silk robes, a fine array of proud men, with their closely-shaven beards and their bared right arms. They did not bow, for a Buddhist priest knows of none greater than himself save Buddha; but their welcome seemed none the less hearty. On we went through the sacred corridor, up the sacred steps, into the sacred shrine itself, where the high priest stood ready to welcome the Prince. There were eight priests and twenty Englishmen crowded into a little room about eight feet square, which, brightly lighted and heavily hung with drapery, combined to form a very "warm corner" indeed. However, his Royal Highness, with great good humour, accommodated himself to circumstances, and, refusing to listen to the suggestion of one of his underlings that all save one or two should quit the apartment, waited for the production of the sacred tooth. It was not to be exhibited in a hurry, however, without due ceremony. First was produced some pretty jewellery, next some chains, a great quantity of precious stones, and then a large ball-shaped casket of silver, richly ornamented with gems and chains. Raising this very slowly, the priest exposed another carandua, similarly wrought and similarly ornamented, then another and another, each inclosed within the rest. At last a little gold casket was reached, beautifully ornamented with rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, and then it became evident that the last box had been reached. Besides, too, the priest had now taken the box in his hands, and was slowly raising the lid. How necks were craned forward and eyes strained to catch the first glimpse of this relic of Gotama Buddha! At last it burst into view, and we were in possession of all the good which those gain who are fortunate to see the mortal remains of a god. I am bound to admit that it was large enough to satisfy anybody, and, more than that, to say that if Gotama Buddha ever did have such a tooth as that in his head he might fairly claim to be excused from all responsibility for anything he said or did. What we saw was a huge piece of ivory, about two inches and a half long, and about half an inch in diameter, rising slowly to a smoothly rounded cone, reposing on a gold lotus-leaf."

Our Artist has given some specimens of the Veddas, who inhabit the most secluded parts of Ceylon, and derive their subsistence from the natural productions of the soil and the forest and from the chase. A cloth round the loins is the only clothing worn by them. Their habitations are for the most part small huts, constructed in the branches of trees. Some Veddas which were at Kandy during the Prince's visit are thus described by the *Standard* correspondent:—"Here were a dozen of the Veddas, or aborigines of the country, a wild degraded race little above the bushman. They consisted of ten men and two women. In colour they are very dark, with immense quantities of frizzly unkempt hair falling on their shoulders. The men wore loin-clothes, the women aprons. In stature they were very small. Few even among the planters had ever seen any of these wild tribes, who shun all contact with the rest of the population, and live in the wildest forests."

On Dec. 10 the Prince landed at Tuticorin, and, having received the loyal respects of the scanty European population of the place and of some native gentlemen of consequence, started on his journey along the metre-gauge line from Tuticorin to Trichinopoly, which, indeed, as far as Madura, he opened and handed, the line having only just been completed in time for his journey, and only opened to the public a few days after his transit over it. All along this line the crowds of natives waiting to see the Prince was a most striking aspect of the ceremony. They formed, as it were, a living decoration; and all classes came out, even the very poorest. Some were well dressed, and others had scarce an article upon them. They waited patiently, and did not seem to give the police much trouble. At places a bamboo was put up as a barrier, behind which they stood.

Some of the temples of Southern India are celebrated for their great extent. Among the most noted are those of Madura, Tanjore, Conjevaram, and Srivangam, or Seringham. Two of these—Madura and Srivangam—the Prince of Wales has visited, and at both somewhat similar ceremonies took place. The Brahmins brought out the valuables of the temple, and Nautch girls were in attendance who danced and strewed flowers on the Prince's path as he went along. The scene given is in the great hall of 1008 columns. This vast temple occupies many acres of ground. It has seven inclosures, one within another. One of these outer inclosures contains the houses of the Brahmins, and it has the appearance of a large city. The inner inclosures none but the votaries are allowed to enter. There are 500 Brahmins connected with the place. The temple possesses funds equal to about twenty lacs of rupees, and they have 12,000 rupees annually from Government. It is devoted to the worship of Vishnoo, under the name of Runganath, and in the innermost shrine the god is represented in polished marble in a condition of repose or sleep, and resting on the coils of the great serpent Shesha, or Eternity, whose head, or heads, form a canopy over the head of the god.

At Madras, in the evening of Dec. 17, after a state dinner, the Prince drove to the beach, to see what was called in the programme the illumination of the surf. The road from Government House was well illuminated, and the triumphal arches were outlined with lanterns, and bore stars and other devices. The ramparts of the fort were also outlined with lamps, as were the Government buildings inside its walls. The Prince alighted from his carriage and walked to the end of the pier, whence a fine view could be obtained of the illuminations of the esplanade and the water fireworks. These consisted of splendid flights of rockets from the pier and from the fleet, of coloured fires in boats and catamarans, and of the discharge from the catamarans into the surf of fireworks similar to those attached to life-buoys—blue lights, in fact, which water cannot extinguish. The *Standard* correspondent says that the effect of scores of these fires in the lines of seething foam was really superb, and the Prince was greatly pleased and interested, and himself threw from the pier many of these cases of modern Greek fire.

The *Times* correspondent says:—"The Prince will never see in India or elsewhere any spectacle so strange and awful as what was called the 'illumination of the surf.' Neither pen nor pencil can give any idea of it. It was weirdly beautiful, exciting, grand. As if to render homage to the occasion, the wind had risen and the surf was high. The sight was fine on the pier, through the base of which ran curling breakers. Seats were placed for the Prince, the Governor, his family, and suite out of the reach of the spray. The buildings along the beach, transparencies, and triumphal arches, all brilliantly illuminated, formed a background, above which rose steeples, columns, and lamps. Southwards, where the rollers swept up to the roadway, there were rows of natives with blazing torches and blue lights. There was occasionally a wash of larger billows behind the multitude, and facing seawards an ocean of white turbans. The Serapis, Osborne, and Raleigh were illuminated outside. Between the outer darkness and the beach the moonlight now and then revealed dark objects rising and falling on the billows. The Prince having arrived from dinner with the Commander-in-Chief, after a grand discharge from the ship Raleigh there was one flight of 190 coloured rockets. The Osborne and Serapis vied with each other in the display. It seemed as if volcanoes

were emitting volumes of coloured flames. Presently appeared fires, here and there seawards, amid waves drifting landwards, like fireships from afar. These multiplied, dipping, rising, now and then, through the waves, while occasionally came a light from the other side. It had an immense effect. Suddenly from the beach dashed the black forms of Masouwah boats and catamarans, which, amid the wildest yells, charged into the serried ranks of the foam-crested breakers, and dark objects seawards were revealed, as the boats tossed violently on the outer ridge of the breakers. There never was such an awful regatta. Amid a sea now black as ink, now like fire-glistening jet, in a creaming surf the catamaran men were swept off and regained their craft, or disappeared beneath the billows. There was an awful suspense till they were landed safe on the beach. The Masouwah boats, swept from stem to stern by the breakers, forced their way into the smoother sea, to return still more animated. Their skill is beyond praise. These hardy fellows, watching an opportunity, keep the top of the wave by tremendous efforts, and are borne past with wonderful velocity, yet emerge safely from each succeeding breaker. This extraordinary spectacle was renewed repeatedly. One might fancy it a combat of water gods. The people amid the blue lights, the rockets, and the boiling surf remained almost quiet. It was midnight before the Prince drove off to the native festival."

The Martinière at Lucknow was built, at an enormous expense, by Claud Martin, a French adventurer, who arrived in India a private soldier and died a major-general, in possession of property to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds. His body is deposited in a sarcophagus in one of the lower apartments. Martin was bred a Roman Catholic, but seems to have retained little of his early creed. A large share of his vast wealth was, however, devoted to charitable purposes; and this college, called after him La Martinière, preserves his memory at the place where his fortune was accumulated and his eccentricities indulged. The effect produced by the sight of this curious structure upon Dr. Russell is thus described by him in "My Diary in India":—"At first glance one exclaims, 'How beautiful! what a splendid building!' at the second, 'Why, it must have been built by a madman!' At the distance of more than half a mile we can make out the eccentric array of statues, the huge lions' heads, the incongruous columns, arches, pillars, windows, and flights of stairs leading to nothing, which are the distinguishing features of the Martinière. The centre of the building is the most grotesque; the wide sweep of the wings and their curve inwards from the triad stairs leading to the entrance has a fine effect. But the statues! they are perched on every angle, drawn up as close as they can stand all along the roof, fixed on the pinnacles, and corners, and pillars in all directions. In front of the whole building (rising from a sheet of water in shape of a letter T) there is a tall pillar, not unlike the monument to the Duke of York."

EDUCATION.

Sir Charles Reed opened a new Board School, on Monday evening, at Sumner road, Peckham. It is calculated to accommodate 1973 children—boys and girls.

A new building has been opened at Greenwich, facing the Blackheath-road, which is to be used as a school in connection with the London School Board. In an adjoining building the art of cookery will be taught.

The *Scotsman* says that the Education Department have decided that a second general election of school boards for Scotland shall take place this year. The attempt to carry on the boards for an additional two years has therefore failed.

At a conference of school governors and managers held in Cambridge last Saturday, a notice by the Education Department was considered, calling upon the inhabitants to provide additional public school accommodation for forty-five children. A new school is to be opened in February, in which 140 children can be accommodated, reducing the number for which there are no school places to 310. Various promises of large subscriptions were made to the meeting, which broke up with the conviction that the accommodation would be provided by voluntary effort, and a feeling was expressed in favour of holding a public meeting.

Lord Muncaster, M.P., speaking at the opening of new schools at Pennington, near Ulverston-in-Furness, on Tuesday, considered that the exclusion of religion from board schools was a very great mistake, as he did not know how education could be based on anything without religion, and that on the matter of religion in our public schools under the new system the friends of religion had been too mealy-mouthed.

The first annual conference of teachers, male and female, of all classes, was opened on Wednesday morning at King's College, Strand, the Rev. E. Thring, head master of Uppingham School, presiding. The object of the promoters of the conference is to elevate the teaching of the youths of the country, especially of those of the middle classes, and to form some governing examining body which should have the power of granting certificates to those who were enabled to pass examinations, so that the calling of a teacher might be elevated into a profession.

The Rev. A. Conder writes from Bognor stating that the contributions received by him for the widow and children of Henry Wainwright have amounted to £1200, and he has now closed the subscription.

The board of managers of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, have decided to admit female medical students to the clinical lectures, and to permit them to enjoy all the privileges of male students.

The Hon. Arthur M'Alister, Prime Minister of Queensland, was entertained, on Tuesday, at a banquet at Glasgow—the Lord Provost presiding. The hon. gentleman, in acknowledging the toast of his health, referred at length to the prosperity of the colony and its importance as a field for emigration.

The secretary of the London Missionary Society states that a letter has been received from a gentleman in the north of England offering to place £5000 at their disposal as the nucleus of a fund to establish a mission on Lake Tanganyika, with its head-quarters at Ujiji.

The annual treat of those children who during the past year have received surgical and medical aid at the hands of the officers of King's College Hospital was celebrated on Tuesday. Sir William Fergusson and his daughters, Dr. Playfair, and a host of friends of the hospital were present, and the Sisters of St. John, who discharge the duties of nurses at this hospital, were unremitting in their exertions to promote the happiness of the little ones. In addition, the convalescent (or cured) little ones who were still occupants of the wards were carried down in tender arms, and, as far as practicable, permitted to participate in the festivities.—Last night the children in the East London Hospital for Children, thirty-six in number, with about eighty more who have been discharged as convalescent, but who were invited for this occasion, had their annual treat. The entertainments were very simple and entirely successful.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 13.

For some time past there has been a singular want of concord in the Cabinet here, and more than once the divergence of opinion on the part of MM. Buffet, Dufaure, and Léon Say on important points has nearly led to a rupture. This week the antagonism existing between the Prime Minister and his Republican colleagues has occasioned a veritable Ministerial crisis, and, although negotiations are still going on with the view of patching matters up, it is by no means certain that these will be successful. The *casus belli* has been the candidature of the Minister of Finances for a seat in the Senate in the department of Seine-et-Oise, where he presents himself for election conjointly with two staunch Republicans, firm opponents of the policy pursued by M. Buffet. It is, no doubt, somewhat equivocal on the part of M. Léon Say to belong to a Government and at the same time to place himself in opposition to it in his candidature for the Senate; and the *Figaro*, the other day, violently attacked the Minister of Finances in an article entitled "A Scandal," owing its inspiration, it is believed, to M. Buffet. This article led to an interview between M. Léon Say and Marshal MacMahon, at which the latter formally called upon the Minister of Finances to resign. M. Say at once complied with the Marshal's request, and M. Buffet was doubtless congratulating himself on having got rid of an obnoxious colleague, when M. Dufaure, M. Wallon, and the Duc Decazes severally declared that if M. Say retired they would also withdraw from the Ministry.

The excitement was great in Paris when, on the very eve as it were of the elections, the discord in the Government became known. The Permanent Committee, it was reported, intended forthwith to convoke the Assembly, and numerous rumours were current as to the individuals the Marshal had applied to to help him out of the difficulty. At the eleventh hour M. Léon Say appears to have temporarily withdrawn his resignation, and since then the Cabinet has held several meetings. The latest rumours that have arrived from Versailles lead one to believe that matters have been so far patched up that, unless fresh difficulties arise, the Ministry will remain as at present constituted.

This morning Marshal MacMahon issued a proclamation, headed by the words "French Republic." He appeals for union between those who place the defence of social order, respect for law, and patriotic devotion, above their aspirations or party engagements; and invites them to rally round his Government. The Marshal's proclamation has caused much excitement, and it is remarked that M. Buffet alone counter-signs it.

During the last few days the cold in Paris has been intense, and numerous blocks of ice are already floating on the Seine, which, unless there is a speedy change in the temperature, will soon be frozen over. On Tuesday afternoon the frost had rendered the streets of Paris so slippery that the number of accidents was very great. Three hundred horses slipped and fell, many being killed on the spot, while others were so seriously injured as to necessitate their being at once destroyed. The horses of Prince Orloff's carriage, two valuable animals, fell in the Champs Elysées, breaking their forelegs. A large number of pedestrians also met with accidents, and the newspapers record numerous instances of people breaking arms, legs, and collar-bones, and dislocating their ankles.

Great activity prevails in the Parisian theatrical world, and preparations are being made for the production of numerous novelties. A four-act comedy performed this week at the Odéon, and due to the joint authorship of Alex. Dumas fils, and of a Russian amateur whose name has not transpired, has proved a great success. It is entitled *Les Danicheff*, the scene being laid in Russia at the present time. The subject is of the class ordinarily treated by M. Dumas. An allusion in the piece to a possible alliance between France and Russia invariably elicits loud applause every evening.

ITALY.

The Government has sent to the Prefects instructing them to institute inquiries into charitable organisations.

The Minister of Public Instruction has made a grant of £1000 for the scientific expedition to Central Africa.

The Marquis de Ripon has had a special audience of the Pope, and has received the sacrament from his Holiness. He has presented £10,000 to the Pope; and M. Salwyns, a member of the Belgian Senate, has handed his Holiness £8000.

GERMANY.

A Royal ordinance has been promulgated convoking the Prussian Diet for the 16th inst.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* states that the German Government have ordered the equipment of one cuirassed frigate, one heavy corvette, and one gun-boat, for immediate service.

A circular of invitation has been published in Berlin by the German committee for the Exhibition of Scientific Instruments to be held in London in April next.

The German Government has sent invitations to the other maritime States to attend an international conference, in order to devise a common mode of inquiry for shipwrecks and shipping disasters.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled on Tuesday after the Christmas recess. A resolution on the customs question, which is looked for with extreme interest, was, as soon as possible, to be submitted to the House by the committee upon trade and industry.

In consequence of violent snowstorms, railway communication on many of the Austro-Hungarian lines has been interrupted.

TURKEY.

In order to pay the coupons due this month the Imperial Ottoman Bank has received from the Turkish Treasury two millions of money; and the Grand Vizier has written to the bank, authorising steps to be taken to obtain the remittance to it of the whole net revenue received by the administration from indirect taxes, with a view to guarantee the future payment of the coupons and sinking fund.

Trebinje, according to telegrams from Constantinople, has been successfully reached by the Turkish troops, who are to take up their winter quarters there. Severe weather prevailing, military operations on the part of the insurgents are impeded. From the same source we learn that an insurgent force of 2800 strong tried to surprise Mostar, Herzegovina, but were attacked by the Turkish troops and almost totally destroyed.

EGYPT.

M. Outrey, the French Envoy who has gone on a special mission to Egypt, was received by the Khedive on Monday.

Mr. Cave and Colonel Stokes have inspected the Suez Canal at Port Said.

AMERICA.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed, by 6 votes against 5, to report an amendment to

the Constitution, fixing the President's term of office at six years and rendering him ineligible thereafter. Only one Republican member of the Committee voted in the affirmative.

Failing to obtain the requisite majority of two thirds in the House of Representatives, the Amnesty Bill, which was intended to remove all disabilities from the adherents of the Southern Confederacy, was thrown out at the sitting on Monday. The bill was bitterly opposed by Mr. Blaine, mainly on the ground that it would apply to ex-Confederate President Davis. This eminent member of the Republican party moved that the decision should be reconsidered, in order that he might again bring forward the proposal to impose an oath of loyalty and to exempt Mr. Davis from the political benefits of pardon. Great bitterness of feeling was excited, in the second debate, by references to the cruelty which the prisoners of war are said to have suffered on both sides; and accusations were as freely made by Southern as by Northern speakers. We have yet to learn the results of the debate.

The special Committee of the House of Representatives on the Centennial Exhibition has agreed to recommend a Government appropriation of 1,500,000 dollars to the exhibition. Latest telegraphic advices to the British Executive from their local representative at Philadelphia state that the machinery building is completely finished, and that any fears which might have been entertained as to the possible completion of the industrial hall within the period fixed by the American Executive have been set at rest.

Port Royal, almost at the southerly extremity of South Carolina, has been selected as the head-quarters of the United States navy on that sea-board. Reuter says that this selection was made with reference to affairs in Cuba.

INDIA.

The substance of the telegrams reporting the Royal progress is given on another page.

During a parade of the troops at Delhi on Saturday last Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India, was thrown from his horse, and had his collar-bone broken. Telegrams from Calcutta of a late date report his Lordship to be doing well, however, his condition being such as to give no cause for uneasiness.

Lord Northbrook has sent four fine elephants as a present to the Khedive of Egypt.

Some riots have taken place at Hyderabad, and one man has been killed and two wounded.

We are officially informed that Commander Sir John H. Glover has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

A railway train, containing military recruits, ran down an embankment near Odessa on Saturday. The carriages caught fire, and sixty-eight persons were killed.

Sir A. H. Gordon, Governor of Fiji, has reported to the Colonial Office that a vessel, of which the name and nationality are unknown, has kidnapped some of the natives of an island lying near the Fiji group.

Telegrams from Shanghai, dated Tuesday, announce that Mr. Grosvenor's expedition to Yunnan had, on Dec. 12 last, proceeded eight days' journey beyond Tahauch, all the persons composing it being well.

Arrangements are being made at the Cape of Good Hope for the importation of coolie labour, and the Government will allow £7 per head for every Chinaman delivered in the colony up to 1000.

The Agent-General for New Zealand, Mr. I. E. Featherston, has received the "decorative distinction" of the New Zealand Cross for courage in the field during the wars with the Maori tribes, but more especially the campaign on the west coast.

The success attending the German excavations at Olympia gives (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes) no small satisfaction there. One after the other the figures formerly adorning the eastern part of the roof, and minutely described by Pausanias, are being dragged from the bowels of the earth.

The *Gazette* contains an official notice from the Foreign Office warning the owners and masters of British vessels that the whole Spanish coast to the eastward of Bilbao should be avoided, as Carlist batteries are stationed at intervals all along the shore, and fire at anything which approaches.

The Freemasons in Denmark held their annual grand festival on Thursday week. The Grand Master, the Crown Prince, as well as Prince Hans, the brother of the King, and nearly four hundred brethren, assisted at the banquet. The reception of the Grand Master was unusually warm, and the whole festival was most successful.

Official intelligence from Penang states that operations against a disaffected village on both banks of the Perak were undertaken on the 4th. On the right bank disarmament was effected without opposition. On the left the troops were surprised by the Malays. Major Hawkins was killed, as well as two sailors and one Ghorkha. Surgeon Townsend and two Ghorkhas were wounded. The Malays were, however, beaten off and the village completely destroyed.

The United States Postmaster-General has authorised a sale by auction at Washington, commencing on the 17th inst., of 8600 different articles sent through the mails, but unredeemed, including books, paper, music, engravings, jewellery, neckties, baby clothes, socks, scarves, violin-strings, scissors, knives, shoe-brushes, gloves, stockings, corn-crushers, scythe-stones, toothpicks, charms, asthmatic fumigators, nightcaps, sheetings, ribbons, saws, and corn-huskers.

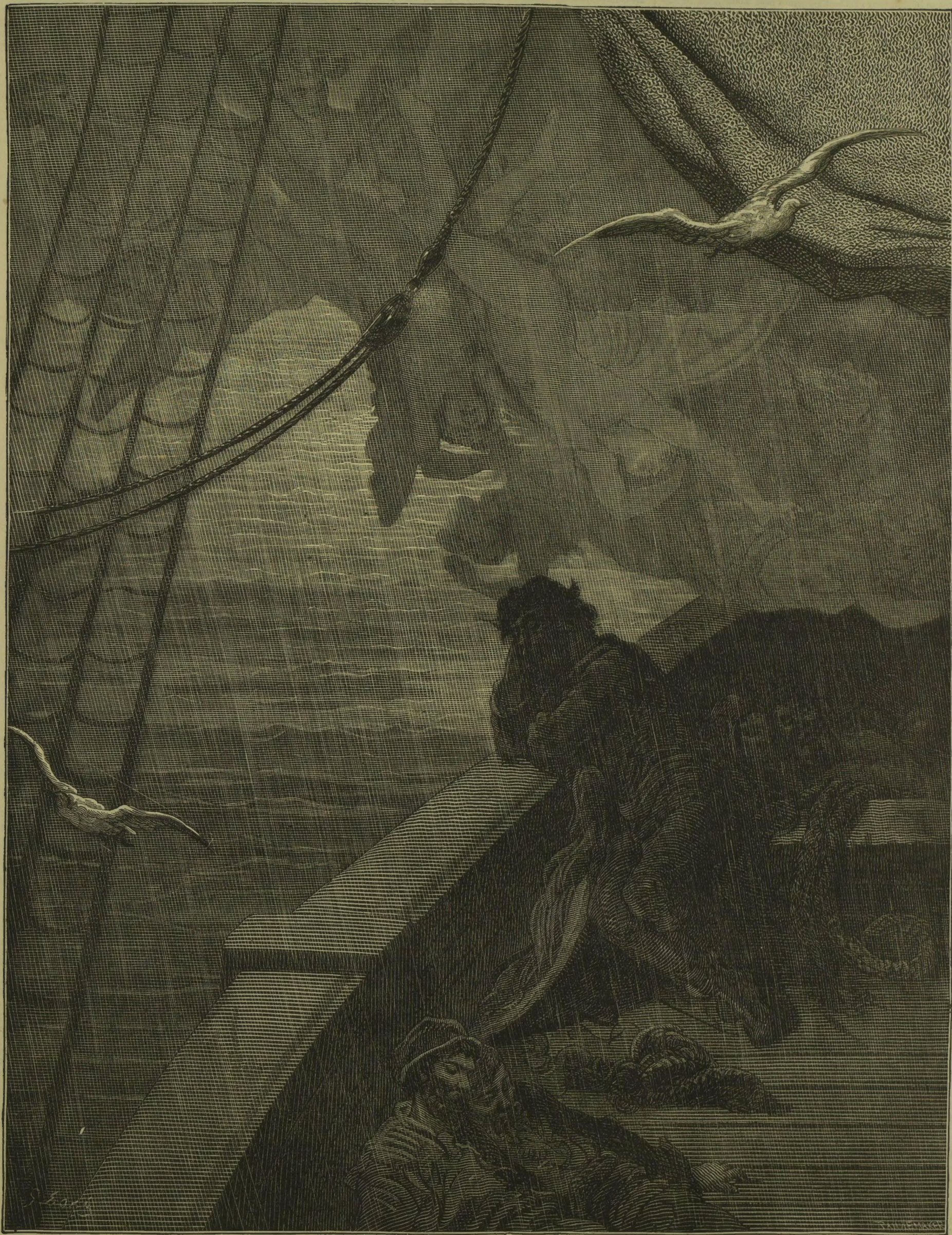
THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ON THEIR MARCH.

The sketch of the correspondents of the *Rousski Mir* and *Illustrated London News* represents M. Pierre de Monteverde and Mr. Melton Prior on their way from Risano to Peco Pavlovitch's camp at Piva. Our artist writes:—"The road was, at times, very dangerous, so we were obliged to hire an escort of Herzegovinians for protection. At Grahovo we engaged four horses, two guides, and a driver, and then on the road to Belosave more men were enrolled into our service, until at last we had an armed force of about twenty-five in all. Travelling in the mountains is very slow and hard work, but, nevertheless, in five days we had traversed about one hundred miles into the interior, at times going up a mountain 6000 feet to 7000 feet above the level of the sea, then descending, only to begin again; and at the end of a hard day's work, more often than not wet through to the skin, had to sleep on the hard, and sometimes also wet, ground, with only an ulster and rug as bed and bedding. A sardine, a biscuit, and a cup of coffee would often constitute our day's meal. Before retiring for the night we set sentries, for fear of a surprise; and on one occasion we should have been captured by the Turks but for the timely warning of a man who came to us about 2.30 in the morning, and put us on our guard. The sketch represents us on our fourth day, when we had our full complement of fighting men, and, having tired out our horses, we were finishing the dreary day's march on foot to the deserted village of Goslitch, consisting of about four or five houses."



THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA: THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE "ROUSSKI MIR" AND THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" ON THEIR WAY FROM RISANO TO PECO PAVLOVITCH'S CAMP AT PIVA.



'And the rain poured down from one black cloud.'

"THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER." ILLUSTRATED BY GUSTAVE DORÉ.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Since the time when President Abraham Lincoln corresponded with an eminent American tragedian on the subject of the drama in general, and "Macbeth" in particular, there has seldom been a more entertaining epistolary episode than the letter of Mr. Dion Boucicault to Mr. Disraeli. A cat, it is said, may look at a king, and every citizen has clearly the right to address the Prime Minister of his country; in fact, when the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury are united, we write to the Premier every time we send him half a crown's worth of postage-stamps as "conscience-money" for arrears of income tax unpaid; still, it takes two or more parties to make up a correspondence, just as it takes two to make a quarrel; and as yet we only know that Mr. Boucicault has written to Mr. Disraeli. I sincerely hope that Mr. Disraeli will write to Mr. Boucicault.

The much-daring actor and dramatist amicably informs the First Minister of the Crown that he (the much-daring) has produced at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, a play called the "Shaughraun," the plot of which is based on certain imaginary incidents in a Fenian insurrection in Ireland which took place less than ten years since. The drama—and a very entertaining one it was—drew crowded audiences during many weeks; but, although boxes, pit, and gallery enthusiastically applauded the episodes of Fenian heroism on the Drury Lane stage, the loyalty of the spectators to the British Crown was in no way imperilled by the simulated seditious manifestations behind the footlights. Mr. Boucicault was, in truth, only trying a little experiment. His object being now accomplished—since he has discovered that the patrons of the T. R. D. L. are true to the core in their allegiance to our Queen and Constitution—the author magnanimously announces his intention to withdraw the "Shaughraun" from further representation; and he suggests in a friendly way to the Prime Minister that his magnanimity might be gracefully met half-way by the Crown in immediately releasing a dozen or so of convicts at present undergoing penal servitude, less because they joined in the Fenian revolt than because they broke the oath of fealty which, as soldiers, they had sworn to the Queen. This curious explanation, and more curious demand, have met with, and will meet with, a great deal of conflicting criticism from various quarters. I can only say, paraphrasing the expression of opinion of Miss Eccles in "Caste" respecting Mr. Eccles, her papa, that Mr. Boucicault "is a very clever man." He is likewise a nobly self-sacrificing one; for he has subsequently informed the public that by suppressing the "Shaughraun" he forfeits an income of £1000 a month; and that by cancelling some provincial engagements he loses £2000 more. But Mr. Dion Boucicault, it is well known, is a most potent alchemist, and discovered long ago the secret of the philosopher's stone. Next season he may bring out a melodrama founded on the wreck of the Royal George, or a comedy with the plot drawn from the Chartist riots of 1848, and net £150,000 by the performance.

The usual annual funeral mass in memory of the Emperor Napoleon III. has been celebrated in Paris; and the vast Church of St. Augustin was scarcely large enough to hold the crowd of Bonapartist sympathisers. All the gentlemen wore violets in their button-holes; and outside the church there was a throng of hawkers driving a roaring trade by the sale of the floral emblem of Bonapartism, which, by-the-way, dates only from January, 1815. The then Imperialist faction in France were confident that Napoleon would escape from Elba before the spring, and, mindful of spring's most beautiful flower, they used to drink the ex-Emperor's health as "Papa la Violette." At the funeral of Napoleon III. at Chiselhurst, in 1872, violets were plentiful; but, according to a French Red Republican paper now under my eyes, the vernal symbol is only to be adopted on high days and holidays among the partisans of Prince Louis Napoleon. At other seasons the Bonapartists are to make themselves known by wearing paletots with horn buttons. Through the four holes of the topmost button is to be passed a thread, forming two vertical lines joined by a diagonal—thus shaping the letter N. The idea is an ingenious one, even if it has no foundation in fact.

Do you remember Bradwell's artificial ice, for the purpose of skating on which a large saloon was fitted up in Baker-street, or somewhere near Gower-street, some thirty years ago? The artificial ice was said to be a compound of soap, sand, glass, and pipe-clay. Of whatsoever material the substance was composed, it was very slippery; yet it was sufficiently friable to allow grooves or figures of eight to be cut in it by expert skaters. Somehow, the public failed to see the humour of skating on artificial ice in warm weather; and the Baker-street undertaking was not a success.

Nous avons changé tout cela. I little thought a dozen years since, when I watched the gallant British guardsmen disporting themselves with the Canadian belles in the Great Victoria Rink at Montreal, that the amusement would become popular in England "all the year round;" and that such articles as wheeled skates would ever find favour with the fashionable English public. On the skating mania at present prevailing at home, it would be useless to dilate; save mildly to hint, perhaps, that some of the innumerable skating-rink speculations will fail to pay dividends of cent percent to their proprietors or shareholders. Yet it is amusing to note that the craze has crossed the Channel. The Parisians are in ecstasies with the attractions of their new four-wheeled skating club. Quite characteristically, however, they obstinately refuse to term it a "rink." This may be owing, perhaps, to the absolute impossibility of any Frenchman properly pronouncing a word which is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *hrineg*; or, again, some English grammarian may have informed a French friend that a rink has nothing whatever to do with skating, and that it is really a term used on the Scottish game of "curling," being the "ring" or circle on the ice to which the stones are played. At any rate, our Parisian neighbours have dubbed their new place of amusement "Le Skating," and are immensely pleased with it. In process of time we may expect to see the French newspapers noting the performance of celebrated "Skatesmans."

The costermongers of East London, grateful to Baroness Burdett-Coutts for the beneficent interest she has taken in the Costermongers' Club and in the well-being, not only of the members thereof, but of the useful and laborious animals which render such important services to the street-sellers of the metropolis, recently presented her Ladyship with a very elegant and exceptionally appropriate testimonial, consisting of an ebony casket on a pedestal bearing a suitable inscription, and surmounted by the figure of a donkey beautifully modelled in silver and highly chased. The presentation took place on the occasion of a new-year's supper given by the Baroness to her humble but grateful East-End friends. You may remember that a donkey was given, a year or two ago, to Lord Shaftesbury, by costermongers. Henceforward let no man laugh at the "Neddy;" he has become dignified; and his rehabilitation in society reminds me of a picture I saw in the Royal Academy many years ago, representing a philo-

sophic-looking old gentleman, in last-century costume, sitting at a table covered with books and papers. In the background was an open door, and through the portal you discerned the apparition of a very large brindled cow, which, with a placid and benignant expression of countenance, was regarding the philosopher. The visitors to the Academy used to feel inclined to laugh consumedly at this picture until they discovered that it was a portrait of Dr. Edward Jenner, the illustrious discoverer of vaccination. The cow was in her proper place on the canvas, just as the silver donkey was on the casket presented to Lady Burdett-Coutts.

So we are not to have a competing railway from London to Brighton—at least, yet awhile. The City articles of Monday's newspapers contained a letter from the secretary to the projected new Metropolitan and Brighton Railway announcing that the provisional committee had decided that the number of shares applied for by the general public was not sufficient to induce them to proceed further in the undertaking; thus the deposits already paid in are to be returned, and there is an end, for the present, to a project the necessity for which was certainly not felt by any large section of the public. The existing London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway does its work excellently well. It is one of the best-managed lines in the kingdom. In the way of excursion traffic and the conveyance of large bodies of volunteers it has proved wonderfully efficient, and its express-trains are models of swiftness and punctuality. When the population of the Queen of Watering-Places grows to be about 200,000 it will be quite time enough to talk about the feasibility of a new Brighton railway.

The esteemed London correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* has warmly protested against an inference echoed in this column last week to the effect that he had been "sévérement réprimandé" by his editor in connection with a statement made by the correspondent with regard to the musical attainments of the Prince Imperial. I find that I did say the protesting gentleman had been "gravely rebuked"—a convertible term, perhaps, for "sévérement réprimandé." I might have said "amicably remonstrated with." But, anyhow, the expression was "writ ironical." I make note of the protest of the London correspondent of the *Figaro*; I am happy to think him a very clever gentleman; "beso sus manos y sus piés," as the Spaniards say, and I hope he may live a thousand years. G. A. S.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SECOND NOTICE.

In our last article we followed the order of time, or nearly so, in selecting from among those works which seemed to us best deserving of notice. In doing so, we encountered only a few representatives of art north of the Alps prior to the time of Raphael; but we were enabled to trace several of the landmarks of the great flood of art in Italy from its reputed fountain-head to its rapid subsidence in the Eclectic school of Bologna. We also adverted to examples of the Spanish schools furnished by Velasquez and others of less mark. We shall henceforward meet with no other Italian pictures, for art had almost vanished from the peninsula. It continued, however, to flow on in the north, fed by many streams. To the Northern schools, therefore, we return, though on this occasion those of the Continent are not so well illustrated as might have been expected, considering how rich this country is in productions of the Flemish, Dutch, and German masters.

The first work, then, at which we have to pause is a head by Lucas de Heere, said to be that of "Mary Queen of Scots" (66). More or less uncertainty appears to hang over every individual portrait claimed as representing that ill-fated Queen; yet in general among those to which attach the most reasonable pretensions to authenticity there is a certain accordance. They concur in presenting a pale oval face, narrowing downwards, with a squarish chin, and a mouth dimpling upwards at the corners. The present portrait coincides with the type thus deducible; and, like many others, suggests that the fascination of the woman, as is said to have been the case with many other famous beauties, arose not simply from symmetry of feature, but from the witchery of expression, combined, probably, with an interesting pallor. We come next—*longo intervallo*—to the famous pair of bust portraits from Windsor Castle, by Rubens, of himself (152) and his second wife (156), the young and handsome Helena Forman, or Fourment, whose fair face and the milk and roses of whose embonpoint appear in so many other portraits and pictures from the master-hand of her spouse. Then we have the pupil (Vandyke) and rival—in more senses than one, it has been said—in a fine series of whole-length portraits—some of them recalling the troubled times of Charles I. We allude more particularly to Prince Rupert (112) and Prince Maurice of Bavaria (104), General Massey (105), Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. (223), charming, childlike, and simple in treatment, and the Countesses of Chesterfield (106) and Monmouth (110), the last in a splendidly-painted dress of amber satin. The two first are sent from Coombe Abbey by the Earl of Craven, whose ancestor married the Princess's mother, the ex-Queen of Bohemia. To these we must add the portraits of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel (262), the great collector; and Robert Boyle, first Earl of Burlington. Scarcely one of these portraits, however, can be ranked among the finest works of the master. Several have a kind of routine similarity referable to excessive fashionable demands on the painter during his later residence in this country. Cornelius Jansens' portrait of Prince Rupert (25) may be compared with that of Vandyke if we wish to form an estimate of the relative status of Jansens; but it is much more interesting to compare the female portraiture of Vandyke with that of the Court painter who succeeded him—Lely, of whom we have a favourable example in the half-length of the "Duchess of Cleveland" (241). A slight affectation, though never of pleasing dignity and breeding, is observable in the later portraits of Vandyke; but the artificial taint becomes corrupted with Lely into palpable meretriciousness. The execution is scarcely less supple and sweet, but the carnations lose their natural freshness, character is suppressed to secure a stereotyped air of languishing voluptuousness; in short, the portraits, like the originals, pander to the impure taste of the age. Still more remarkable testimony to the vitiating effects of courtly influences at a hollow time is afforded in the whole-length of Madame de Pompadour (247) by Boucher. The poor, dry colouring seems to be compounded with powder, paste, and rouge throughout; affectation itself is personified in the pose and expression, the artificiality is indeed carried so far that the portrait can scarcely be called meretricious or voluptuous in the sense even that Lely's portraits are—there is too little real flesh and blood for that; it represents an ideal being belonging to a roccoco world of painted china and theatrical make-believe, where neither nature nor true art ever entered.

Art in the Low Countries remained throughout more honest and natural, except when some of its painters were seduced into imitation of the later Italians. Caspar Netscher's equestrian portrait of William III. (227), and the smaller portrait by the same of his wife Queen Mary (86) are

historically interesting; but there is much Dutch and Flemish work more artistic. Despite the small scale of a pair of portraits by Franz Hals of himself (209) and his wife (212), the visitor—if they catch his eye—can hardly fail to be struck by the amazing dexterity and swiftness of the handling. Under the great name of Rembrandt there is but little altogether, and nothing of first-rate technical importance. Rembrandt's art does not show to special advantage in the kit-kat of Admiral Van Tromp (255), although the burly, strongly-marked head might seem well-suited to the sturdy painter. Van Tromp—whose brave, bluff face it is surely a pleasure to look upon, though he frightened our ancestors so shamefully—was, it appears, a Dutchman of the old style, not like the shallow, shrunken, fever-stricken, average modern Hollander. Perhaps the finest Teniers—certainly one of the finest—in the world is "The Kitchen" (162), the celebrated picture from the Royal collection. As a master of his tools Teniers is here unsurpassable. Another exceptionally fine example of a painter is the "Landscape" (126) by Both, lent by Mr. H. Bingham Mildmay, the sunny glows of which—in, as usual, a warmer key than that of Cuyp—is magnificent. Then there are examples, generally of good average quality, of Hobbema, Ruysdael, Paul Potter, Jan Steen, Wouvermaus, N. Maas, and several other of the minor Dutch masters. But so rich are these annual collections at Burlington House, that we can only select for review works of representative importance, or to which attach exceptional extrinsic interest. For the same reason we must not dwell, this time, on the examples of Early English landscape; this department in the present exhibition, compared with that of last year, being extremely meagre. All that need be noted are a view of Tivoli (37), by Richard Wilson; some choice cabinet examples by Morland, Old Crome, Callcott, and Constable; a larger and fine work by Stark, "The Valley of the Yare, near Thorpe" (76); a "Landscape, with Cattle" (29), by Gainsborough, which, curiously enough, is obviously a copy, with simply a modification of the breed of cattle, of the picture in this collection, "Sunset After Rain" (75), by Cuyp, a master whom Gainsborough is known to have admired and imitated; and a single example of Turner, "Lowther Castle, Westmoreland" (33), a good though apparently somewhat faded or injured example of a rather early date, remarkable for the mellow sunshine with which the whole view is saturated. Last but not least, there is a noble seapiece by George Chambers, "The Entrance to the River Mersey" (273), lent by Lord Normanton, which for its breadth and truth and beauty of execution, its sense of light and air and life and movement in sea and sky, must astonish all those not acquainted with the masterly capability of this comparatively little-known and not very productive painter.

Had our early English landscape painters been more largely represented, it would have been easy to perceive the influence which the masters of the Netherlands had over them, especially those of the Norwich schools. In portraiture, however, the connection of the two countries is clearly traceable. Vandyke, naturalised as he was among us for so long, may almost be regarded as the father of English painting, although many other foreign artists visited this country, both before and after him, from Holbein to Zoffany. At all events the practice of the art has been maintained in this country in a more direct descent since the days of Vandyke, as was shown in the very interesting National Portrait Gallery Exhibitions at South Kensington. First, Lely, as we have seen, takes the place of Vandyke as Court painter, and he, in turn, is succeeded by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who carries us from the days of Charles II. to those of George I. Kneller was a manly, workman-like, and unaffected, but superficial, painter; and, compared to his predecessor, as decorous as he was prosaic. The single example of him here is an unnamed portrait, bearing the date 1683. As Vandyke found a very close imitator in the English Dobson, so Kneller had a dangerous rival in the little-known painter, John Greenhill, whose portrait of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury (56), lent by the Mayor and Corporation of that town, is equal to anything by Kneller himself. We have mentioned Zoffany, and it is satisfactory to be able to instance so entirely worthy an example of him as the whole-length in Eastern costume of "Richard Pococke, the African traveller, afterwards successively Bishop of Ossory and Bishop of Meath" (51). Zoffany was an eminently conscientious, painstaking, and intelligent painter, but there is something more than these qualities here. An old-master air of dignity pervades the whole, and it would be difficult to over-praise the characteristic modelling of the head and hands. A commonplace portrait of Lady Catherine Parker (4) is noticeable solely as a work by Hudson, the master of Reynolds—from which it is clear Reynolds could only have learnt technical rudiments from such a master.

We are, however, somewhat at fault chronologically in speaking of Zoffany while five works by Hogarth remain without mention. Probably the earliest of these is the interesting portrait-picture representing the first performance of "The Beggars' Opera at Lincoln-inn Theatre in 1727." Walker is enacting the part of Captain Macheath, Lucy Fenton that of Polly, whilst amongst those who, according to the custom then, had the privilege of a seat on the stage at the sides, are the Duke of Bolton; Rich, the manager; and Gay, the author. Of the remaining four works—one, that of Thomas Herring (65), painted while he was Archbishop of York, in 1743, is, if originally by Hogarth, quite worthless, the face having been entirely repainted, as is palpable on comparing it with the untouched hands. Peg Woffington (54) has a rather pretty face, with ripe, pouting, lips; but, if the painter has done her justice, her success on the stage must have been due more to her acting than her personal charms. The portrait of the painter's comely wife, the daughter of Sir James Thornhill (98), seems, however, to faithfully denote the kindly, loving fidelity of her nature. The most ambitious but the least satisfactory work is the portrait group (88) of David Garrick and his wife—she represented coming behind him as he sits writing "The Prologue to Taste," and taking the pen out of his hand. This portrait of Garrick is vastly inferior to Hogarth's larger picture of him in the character of Richard III. Technically it is one of the painter's least satisfactory productions of its class; and, if Hogarth had done nothing better, we could not be so much surprised that contemporary dilettanti so persistently ignored his merit. As a moral and satirical painter Hogarth stands alone and supreme, and in his moral and satirical works the technical expression is always adequate to the invention; but we are not unnaturally apt to credit him with the same qualities where they do not really exist. This portrait of Garrick is one of several by Reynolds, Gainsborough, and others which it is instructive to compare with each other; but the comparison must be deferred to the next article.

Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., addressed a large meeting at Derby on Monday night, dealing specially with the subject of deck-loading. He concluded a long speech, in which he had given a number of details of the disastrous effect of overloading ships, by saying, "I forbear making any appeal to your feelings on this matter. I could not trust myself to say what I feel in plain English; I shall, therefore, put my feelings into my work."

The Extra Supplement.

"THE ARAB AT PRAYER."

BY HORACE VERNET.

Many a traveller has described an incident similar to that depicted by Horace Vernet in the picture we have engraved. But the pencil of the artist enables us to realise such an incident more vividly and minutely than could the pen of the readiest writer. Moreover, we could have no better authority than the celebrated French painter on the subject before us, for his great pictures at Versailles and elsewhere testify to a most intimate acquaintance with Arab life, customs, and costumes in Algiers and the East. The Arab we here see traveling alone is probably a small merchant who is conveying across a desert plain some packages and cane-cases of merchandise. He started long before daylight, but he has not yet journeyed far enough to lose sight of all landmarks and all traces of vegetation. Mountains rear their stony front against the horizon, a few palms mark the course he has taken, a hardy creeper trails here and there over the shifting sand, like waifs of seaweed near the shore; and—most important of all—a fountain, or pool of water, marks, no doubt, a customary halting-place. He has most likely timed his journey to arrive here at about sunrise; and what pious Mussulman would hope for a prosperous issue to any adventure if he did not offer the morning prayer at the appointed time? Accordingly, he alights, he hobbles his camel or dromedary in the usual manner, he plants his tall spear in the soft sand, and preparing for devotion by spreading the "praying carpet," without which he durst not travel, and putting the shoes from off his feet, he kneels with outstretched hands, with his face towards Mecca (which, of course, along North Africa is in the direction of the rising sun), and pours forth the orthodox ejaculation, "There is no God but One—Mohammed is His Prophet!" and so forth. We need not remind the reader of the dangers of the desert which the wandering Arabs incur—from heat and thirst, and blinding sand and suffocating simoon—nor of the endurance of the camel, aptly called "the ship of the desert," which alone renders it possible to traverse the trackless waste. Yet even the camel will break down sometimes, and the more-frequented routes of the caravaners are strewn with their skeletons, picked clean by vultures and bleached by the burning sun. But woe to the lonely traveller whose sole safety fails him in mid desert! It is said that such unfortunates, as a last resort when pressed by thirst, cut open the stomach of the poor beast to get at the reserve of water which, by a wonderful provision of Nature, the animal carries. Life has thus been prolonged till succour has arrived; but how often has no such rescue from the foul-cannibal beast interposed!

"THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER."

ILLUSTRATED BY GUSTAVE DORE.

Never since his early successes with the "Contes Drolatiques" and "Don Quixote" has Gustave Doré found anything so congenial to his peculiar powers as "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," to which he has designed about forty illustrations, which have been engraved on wood, as usual, and just published by Messrs. Adams, Hamilton, and Co., and at the Doré Gallery, New Bond-street. Although M. Doré, like all other artists, must derive the materials of his designs from observation and memory of natural objects, yet his great distinguishing merits arise from his extraordinary facility in putting his materials in new relation and under exceptional or phenomenal effects and aspects. Practice will vastly increase mere manual facility; but to a lively fancy, rising sometimes to imaginative originality and force, can alone be ascribed the qualities which distinguish the present illustrations and other of M. Doré's best works. This designer does not, Antæus-like, acquire new strength from immediate contact with mother earth. When he has to deal with literal fact, as in his illustrations of London, he is not happy. But, let the subject be strange and abnormal, and he is at once in his element—the more remote it is the more at home is he. So it happens that where, as in the humorous-grotesque, the utmost latitude, licence, and exaggeration are not only allowable but essential, M. Doré is eminently successful. Where, too, the unfamiliar-ghostly has to be treated, he is equally master of the position, though we have no morbid sympathy with him for mere horrors. In, however, that unique and wondrous tale of Coleridge everything seems exactly suited to him; poet and illustrator are equally fortunate in each other. There is plenty of grim horror in the poem, plenty of supernatural terror and ghostliness of death and "life in death;" yet the story is so vague, weird, and unearthly; over the whole there is such a fitful glamour of lambent imagination and dramatically conceived craze, that to interpret the incidents too literally an illustrator must have a vulgar mind indeed. We had marked for commendation several of the illustrations; but we must be content to draw particular attention to the one we have reproduced as a sample—illustrative of the line,

And the rain poured down from one black cloud.

Here the spell that had been thrown over the mariner for killing the albatross had begun to break, owing to his having blessed unawares the creatures of the deep; sleep had "slid into his soul;" a troop of angelic spirits invoked by his guardian saint (poetically embodied by the artist in the "black cloud") had brought down the blessed rain to slake his thirst, and are impelling his ship homeward. Mr. Doré is specially felicitous in suggesting the illimitable vastness of the ocean. He obtains several telling situations and striking compositions by placing the hero in the cross-trees or on the bowsprit, and by drawing him or the ship from a "bird's-eye" or other novel point of view. Exceedingly clever, also, is the effect in one of the plates of a phosphorescent sea at night, and the suggestions of evil spirits following the ship, and "slimy things that crawled upon the slimy sea," their wings and forms lending shape to the crests of the weltering waves. The final return to the place of departure and the doom of the ship are not the least admirable of the plates. The book owes much of its beauty and value to the great excellence of the wood-engravings throughout. The school of wood-engraving which M. Doré's designs have done so much to develop is here seen at its best. The great capabilities of the art and the advantages of various modern processes could not be better exemplified.

We are indebted to Messrs. Fairless and Beecroft, of the Doré Gallery, New Bond-street, for permission, to reproduce the illustration.

The annual meeting of members of the Birmingham and Midland Institute was held, on Monday night, in the lecture theatre of the institution—Mr. Thackray Bunce, the senior vice-president, in the chair. The business before the meeting included the delivery of the annual address by the chairman, the election of a president for the ensuing year, and the adoption of the reports and accounts. Mr. John Morley was elected president for the ensuing year.

THE ZEALANDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Zealandia and Australia are sister steam-ships, built specially, by the well-known firm of John Elder and Co., Glasgow, for the new mail service between San Francisco and the colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand. The mail contract is with the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company of New York, for a period of eight years from November, 1875, at an annual subsidy of £90,000 for a four-weekly service each way between San Francisco and Sydney and New Zealand, via Honolulu and Fiji, at a minimum speed of eleven knots per hour. For the purposes of the service five powerful steamships are required. Three of these—the City of San Francisco, City of New York, and City of Sydney, each 3500 tons, 600-horse power—have been built by the Pacific Mail Company at Chester, Delaware, U.S.A. The Zealandia and Australia complete the fleet, and have to proceed by the Cape of Good Hope to Australia to take up their stations on the mail route. They are expected to make the voyage to Melbourne within forty-three days.

The Zealandia sailed from Plymouth at noon on Dec. 19 and arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on the morning of Dec. 28, making the run in eight days seventeen hours, or at the rate of over twelve knots an hour.

The Australia (of which we give an Engraving) is now at her leading-berth in the South West India Dock, and is well worth a visit from all who are interested in watching the progressive improvements introduced into our ocean-going steamers. The dimensions are:—Length, 376 ft.; beam, 37½ ft.; depth, from base-line (bottom of floors) to spar-deck, 28 ft. 8 in.; depth of hold, from top of floors to main deck, 19 ft.; tonnage, about 3000, British measurement. The engines, of 500-horse power nominal, working up to 2400-horse power effective, are compound, with two cylinders of 62 in. and one cylinder of 45 in. diameter; stroke, 4 ft. 3 in. They take three grips of the crank shaft instead of two, as is usual in marine engines, and the result is a steady, quiet movement, almost inaudible in the saloon even when the engines are working at high pressure.

The sleeping-cabins for first-class passengers are of a very superior character, most of them being placed on the main-deck, forward of the spacious dining-saloon. A number of state rooms on the upper or hurricane deck are arranged for two passengers only, while a few are admirably adapted for families. These are covered by a light and elegant deck, affording an excellent promenade for passengers during the daytime, and projecting sufficiently over each side to provide both an awning for the cabins and a roomy, sheltered walk. The windows and Venetian blinds with which these cabins are fitted must make them exceedingly light and airy.

The dining-saloon is very handsome, extending across the ship from side to side, with four tables running fore and aft the entire length. It measures 60 ft. by 38 ft., with 16-in. side ports, and is lighted and ventilated by a lofty dome-shaped skylight, which is one of the most striking features of the ship. Contrary to custom, the saloon is placed forward of the funnel, thus escaping the smoke and heat from the engine-room.

The Australia has accommodation for 164 first-class, 24 second-class, and 85 third-class passengers.

The American overland route to the Australasian colonies promises now to be reliable and efficient, and intending passengers will find every information willingly supplied to them by Messrs. Lawrence, Clark, and Co., of Great St. Helen's, the London agents for the line.

TRAINING SHIPS.

In our last Number we recorded the destruction by fire, on Monday week, of the Warspite training-ship, lying off Charlton, and we now give an Engraving showing the remains of the vessel at low tide. An examination has been made of the wreck by Captain Phipps and Mr. F. Wyatt, the ship's carpenter, in order to gain information as to the origin of the fire and the situation of the outbreak, but with no very great result so far. Messrs. Castle, of the Admiralty ship-breaking yard, are at present engaged in a similar work upon the Goliath training-ship, which was burnt on Dec. 22. The boys of the Goliath are nearly all distributed amongst the workhouses to which they belong; while those of the Warspite are mostly at their own homes, until accommodation for them can be provided by the Government.

Miss Florence Nightingale has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, the treasurer of the Goliath Relief Fund, inclosing a contribution of £10. The fund now amounts to £850, leaving £650 yet to be collected.

In consequence of the destruction of the Goliath by the upsetting of paraffine, alterations have been made on board the Humber training-ship, Southampton, to guard against a similar disaster. The lamp-room has been lined with cement, and all lamps are to be trimmed in daylight, and on no account to be lighted inside the room.

A numerous gathering of children belonging to various refuges and to the training-ships Arethusa and Chichester took place yesterday week in Great Queen-street, where the annual new-year's dinner was held. About 700 boys and girls were present. Subsequently there was a distribution of prizes in the Freemasons' Hall, presided over by the Lord Mayor. A testimonial to Mr. Wm. Williams, the zealous secretary, was inaugurated, and headed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts with a donation of fifty guineas. Mr. Williams, in explaining the position of the national refuges, referred to the anxiety which might be felt with regard to the Arethusa and Chichester, and stated that there was no mineral oil used on board either vessel.

The Admiralty have determined that in future first-class boys shall not be sent to the Excellent for gunnery training, as they consider that every facility exists on board the training-ships for giving them all the instruction required in gunnery. The Boscawen is no longer to be considered a ship for first-class boys only, but is to revert to her former position as a training-ship for boys. All boys will, therefore, in future remain on board the training-ships until they are finally draughted for sea.

Sir William Harcourt, M.P., spoke, on Monday, at the Corn Exchange, Oxford, on the occasion of the first annual meeting of the Liberal Association. About five hundred persons were present, including all the prominent members of the Liberal party of the city. Dwelling at great length and with much minuteness on the past and present of the great Liberal party, he referred to the passing time as being a critical period for the existing Government.

At the annual meeting of the Rhyl Children's Convalescent Home, held on Monday, the Duke of Westminster presiding, there was a large attendance, including Countess Grosvenor, Lady Penrhyn, and Sir Robert and Lady Cunliffe. The Duke urged the importance of such institutions becoming general, and he mentioned Rhyl Home as the most perfect type in the kingdom of what convalescent homes really should be. The Ladies Grosvenor will hold a bazaar at Grosvenor House to clear off the debt of the building. The Duke was elected permanent president.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES IN 1875.

During the year which has recently closed the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution rendered most valuable services on different parts of the coast of the United Kingdom. The unusually severe storms of the past few weeks tested to the utmost the qualities of the institution's large life-saving fleet; but on every occasion both the brave men and their boats were found fully equal to every emergency. A long list of wrecked vessels, the crews of which have been saved, shows a total of 725 lives rescued by the society's life-boats during the year, in addition to twenty-nine vessels saved from destruction. In the same period the Life-Boat Institution granted rewards for saving 195 lives by fishing and other boats, making a grand total of 920 lives saved last year, mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, since its formation, the society has contributed to the saving of 23,786 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted 959 gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £47,170. The character of these noble life-boat services has varied much, some having been performed at night, others in the daytime; but nearly all have been rendered during stormy weather, which would have prevented any ordinary open boat from accomplishing the rescue. Indeed, so numerous have the life-boats of the institution become now, that hardly any open boats put off to the rescue of shipwrecked sailors; and in this way alone it saves indirectly every year many lives; for it often happened formerly that the crews of these open boats perished themselves in their noble enterprise. Again, it is most gratifying and encouraging to know that, notwithstanding the peril and exposure incurred by the gallant crews last year, only one life was lost from the 252 life-boats of the society, although about 11,000 men were out in them on all occasions during the twelve months. An institution so truly national and benevolent in its character is sure to maintain its firm hold on British sympathy and support; and while it continues to pursue its course of usefulness with unabated vigour, the support and appreciation of the public will be proportionately liberal.

On Thursday week a meeting of the institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. T. Chapman in the chair. The silver medal of the society, its thanks inscribed on vellum, and £1 each were voted to Samuel Moody and George Chesnut, two of the crew of the Skegness life-boat, together with £11 to the remainder of the crew of the life-boat, for saving the master and crew of two men of the barge Star, of Colchester, stranded at Winthorpe Gap. The master fell between the ship and the life-boat in trying to gain the latter, and was in danger of sinking, when Moody and Chesnut jumped into the sea from the life-boat and saved him. The three men in the water had to hold on by the life-lines of the boat while it was towed to the shore through the surf, a distance of 200 yards. Other rewards, to the amount of £235, were granted to the crews of different life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month, in which period they had saved altogether seventy-nine lives, besides assisting to rescue three vessels from destruction. Several rewards were granted to shore-boat crews for saving life from wrecks; and payments to the amount of £3671 were ordered to be made on the 253 life-boat establishments of the society. Amongst the contributions received by the institution during the past month were £550 from Miss Burmester to defray the cost of the Harwich new life-boat; £2 5s. from the children of the Govan Colliery Mission School; and £5 10s. from the pupils of St. James's School, Burnley. The institution has recently forwarded new life-boats to Holyhead, Balbriggan, and Tyrella; and new life-boat establishments are to be formed at Harwich and Lyme-mouth, N.B., and a new life-boat was ordered for Sutton, Lincolnshire. Reports were read from Inspectors Ward, Robertson, and Gray Jones, R.N., on recent visits to the coast.

The National Life-Boat Institution has forwarded to Harwich a new life-boat, 35 ft. long, 9 ft. wide, and rowing ten oars, double-banked. The life-boat and its equipment were presented to the institution by Miss Burmester, of London, and, at her wish, the boat is named the Springwell.

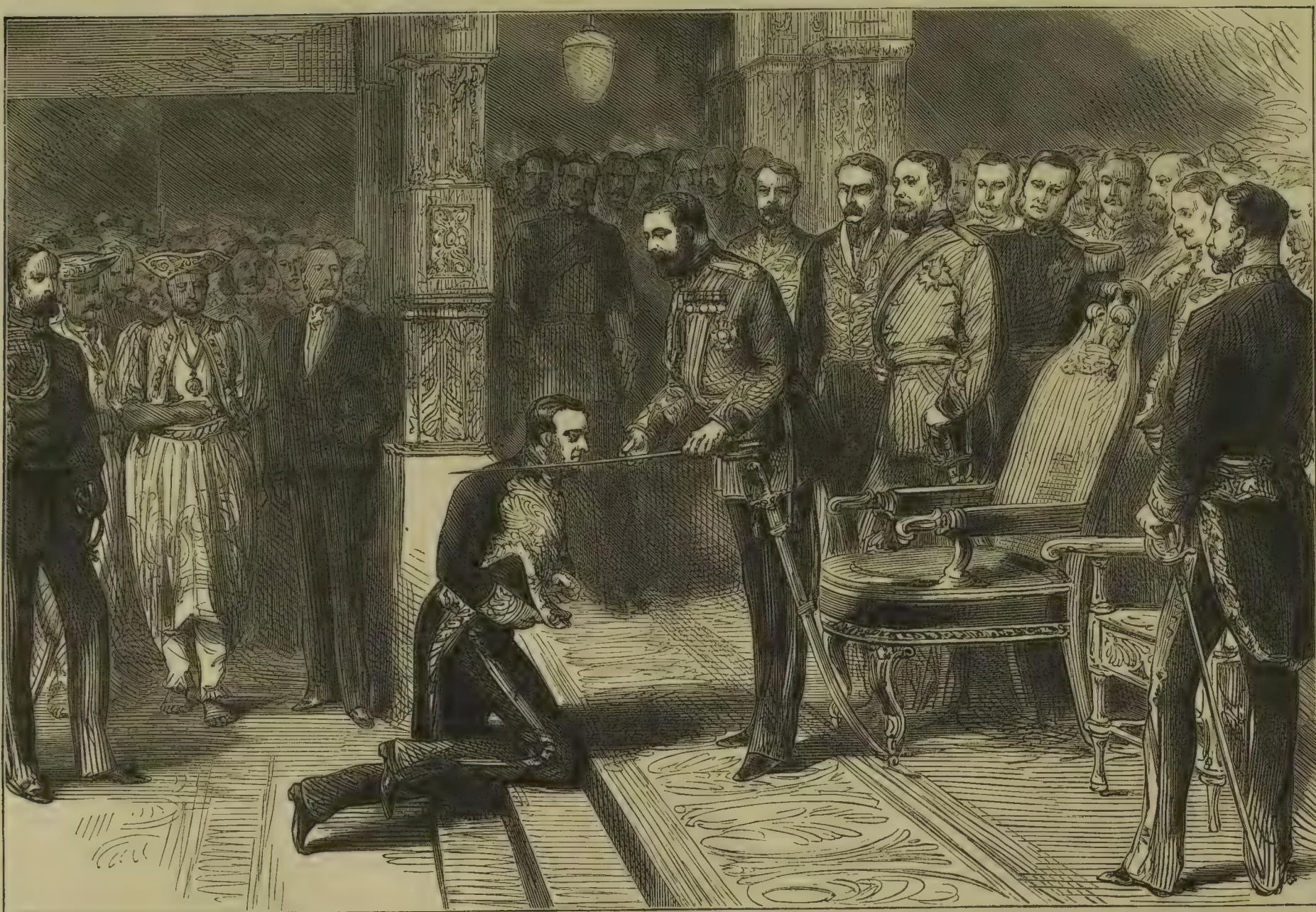
The annual meeting of the Committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund was held, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at the General Post Office—Mr. W. H. Haines, of the House of Lords, occupying the chair. A most satisfactory balance-sheet was laid before the committee by the treasurer, Mr. Charles G. Turner, of the Treasury; and the report of the proceedings of the fund for 1875 was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Charles Dibdin, of the General Post Office, from which it appears that the names of the Earls of Carnarvon and Bradford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. G. Selater-Booth, M.P., have been added to the distinguished list of vice-patrons since the publication of the last report; and that the fund is now supported by almost every office and department under the Crown in the United Kingdom, having a total of 2607 subscribers. It goes on to state that during the past year the fund has presented to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, at a cost of £480, another first-class life-boat, which has been named the Charles Dibdin and placed at Tynemouth, Northumberland. The life-boat Civil Service, presented to the National Institution by the fund some time since, has been the means of saving three ships, the lives of ninety-eight persons, and been present at eighteen wrecks. Both the boats are kept up by the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund.

During the past twelve months the emigration from the Mersey shows a falling off, compared with 1874, of 33,903.

Mr. Hodge, one of the leading Primitive Methodists in Hull, has given £1000 towards a chapel, this making the fourth similar amount from him in a short time.

The flag officer's Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year vacant by the death of Admiral C. Frederick has been conferred on Admiral W. H. A. Morshead, C.B.

Mr. J. Holms, M.P., gave an address at Sheffield last Monday on the British Army, and his audience afterwards passed a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the present condition of the Army and condemning its cost.—On Tuesday Mr. Holms addressed a meeting of the Manchester Reform Club on the subject of army reform.—Mr. Jacob Bright in the chair. Mr. Holms declared that the mobilisation scheme promulgated in the Army List of last month was "the last drop in the cup of degradation which military incapacity would force upon the nation." The scheme had no claim to be called an army-corps system. It was no more than a delusion and a sham. Three-fourths of these army corps were to be composed of militia, which were thrown about in the most grotesque manner, as if to make annual trainings in army corps impossible, and to ensure the wildest confusion in case of invasion. If the War Office authorities had deliberately planned to provide all that would go to realise the imaginary disastrous Battle of Dorking, they could not possibly have devised anything better. They had far outwitted the French in increasing the difficulties of concentration.



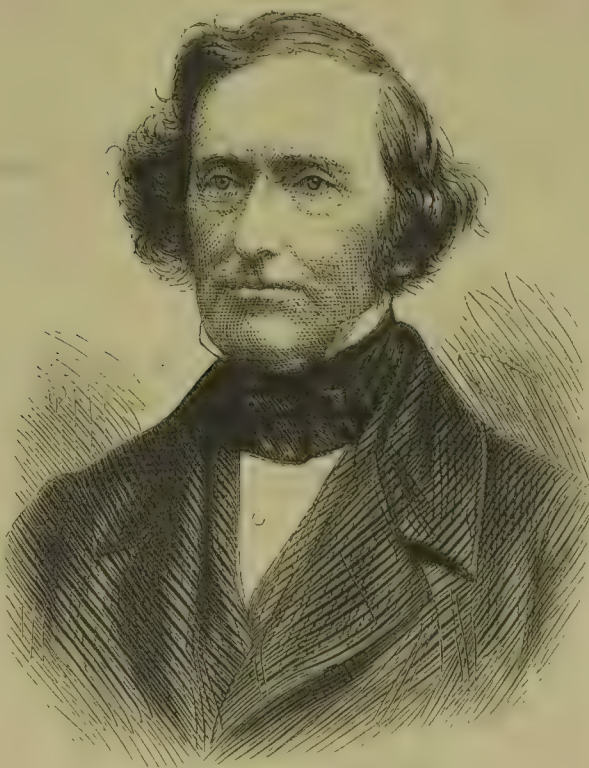
THE PRINCE OF WALES KNIGHTING THE RIGHT HON. W. H. GREGORY, GOVERNOR OF CEYLON, IN THE HALL OF THE OLD KANDYAN KINGS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



REMAINS OF THE WARSPITE TRAINING-SHIP AT LOW TIDE.



LORD HARLECH.



THE LATE EARL STANHOPE.



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THE NEW STEAM-SHIP AUSTRALIA.

MUSIC QUARTER-PRICE. Catalogues

gratis on application to
THOMAS ROBINSON, Music Warehouse, Romford.

PIANOFORTES.—BREWER and CO.
respectfully invite all buyers to inspect their Stock of
PIANOFORTES, from 24s. upwards. These Instruments are
made of the best materials, with all recent improvements.
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MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside,
and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical
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gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & M'COULLOUGH, as above.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES
are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862;
Paris, 1867. Silver Watches from 44s.; Gold, from 46s. Price-
Lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 78, Strand.

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ASSER and SHERWIN,
80 and 81, Strand.

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OF MAGIC.—Full Instructions and Apparatus for per-
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H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

THE MAGIC CIGAR-CASE, shown full of
Cigars, closed, and found empty. Free for 14 stamps.
Magic Puzzle-Box, 14 stamps. Magic Snuff-Box, 14 stamps.
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THE MAGIC WHISTLE. A Capital Joke.
Decorating anyone who attempts to blow it with a Pair of
Moustaches. Post-free for 14 stamps.
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THE MAGIC FOUNTAIN PIN.—A
unique Pin for the Scarf, diffusing showers of perfume at
the will of the wearer. Box, post-free, 14 stamps. Complete
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EARTH.—A New Parlour Pastime.—50,000 Comical Trans-
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MAGIC-LANTERN SLIDES by the new
Transfer Process. Easily produced, and at a small cost.
Twelve Slides ready for use, 12s. Lists free.
J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

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PISTOL takes the .450 Boxer Cartridge. It is the best
Pistol made. COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT CENTRAL FIRE
REVOLVER, .38 and .41 cal., weight 12½ oz. COLT'S
SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, for Ladies' Use, weight
7 oz. COLT'S DEWEES' for the Walcott Pocket.
Illustrated Price-List free.
Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.
GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.—The ONE THOUSAND
AND TWO pattern is a marvel of cheapness, perfect in shape,
elegant in appearance, and unequalled in price. Price, complete
(for twelve persons), 45s. Coloured Drawings post-free on
application.—GARDNERS, GLASS AND CHINA MANUFACTURERS,
443 and 445, WEST STRAND, CHARING-CROSS, W.C.

GARDNERS' NEW DUPLEX LAMPS,
affording a soft, clear, and brilliant light, equal to twenty
candle; are simple in construction, and requiring a mini-
mum of attention; burn without smoke or smell when their
Patent Sunlight Oil is used. Price, by the case, 2s. 6d. per gallon.
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BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICES.
TOILET and LUNCHEON SETS.
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JOHN MORTLOCK,
203 and 204, Oxford-street; and 31, Orchard-street,
Portman-square, W.

CASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu,
or Bronze, Mediaeval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always
on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 65 and 68, High Holborn.
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LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Complete
HOUSE FURNISHERS, 71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road,
London (established 1810), forward all goods, carriage
paid, to any railway station in the kingdom, and send
travellers free of charge, to take instructions and
submit estimates and designs.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S complete
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, new and enlarged
edition, gratis and post-free, contains nearly 700
designs of useful, artistic, and well-appointed Furniture,
and also Estimates for completely furnishing any class
of house.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S magnificent
STOCK is conveniently arranged in the several depart-
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furnishing houses of all characters and dimensions.
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PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement.
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FILTER, patented by the celebrated LIPSICOMBE, of Temple
Bar, is the only one that removes the disgusting sewage found in
cistern water.

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MEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made
Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with
facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across Label.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of
PREPARED COCOA.
Sole Proprietors,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Delicious and
Invigorating.
One trial will establish
its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.

The "Globe" says:—
"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a
thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the
market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare con-
centration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the
Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and Invalids
we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
Sold, in tin-lined packets only, by all Grocers.

1. possessing all the Properties of the finest Arrowroot.
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
has Twenty Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Suitable for all Seasons, in a variety of preparations,
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
is a Domestic Requisite of Constant Utility.

Made with Milk, as it ought always to be,
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
affords all the Essentials of a Perfect Diet.

Delicate, Easy of Digestion, and Agreeable,
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
serves admirably for Children and Invalids.

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MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET,
THE LARGEST IN LONDON.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by
PETER ROBINSON
upon the most advantageous terms to Families.
The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse,
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"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or
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MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England,
on application—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
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MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

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Servants' Bonnets from 10s. 6d.
Cotton Dresses 4s. 11d.
Ditto, made up complete 15s. 0d.
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Cloth Jackets 15s. 0d.
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Each article being specially good at the price.
Or the Suits complete can be supplied for 24s. and up to 5s.
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and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides),
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21s. 6d. the FULL-CROWN PIECE.

Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be
obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
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A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.

for 14 yards (DEGOUVE'S); any length cut.

For a Sample Pattern send to
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THE BEST BLACK SILKS

UNPRECEDENTEDLY CHEAP

Pure in quality—no coarse and thick.

3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d.,
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at least from 2s. to 3s. per yard less than former prices.

USEFUL BLACK SILKS, suitable for Trimming, at 2s. 9d.

A SUPERB SILK at 6s.,

which will compare favourably with any that can
be obtained at 6s. 3d. or 6s. 6d.

Patterns free.
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NEW BLACK SILK COSTUMES,

from the first Paris houses,

sterling value,
at 6s. 3d., 6s. 6d., and up to 20s.

PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-st.

BLACK BRUSSELS NET DRESSES,

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Also, WHITE TARTAN DRESSES.
New Designs, well cut, full trimmed skirts, fashionably made,
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J. ALLISON and CO. beg to announce that their
ANNUAL SALE, at REDUCED PRICES, IS NOW ON,
and includes some special parcels recently purchased. Millinery
Silks, at 2s. 6d.; 24-inch Gros Grains, at 3s. 6d., usual price.
Es.; Embroidered Costumes at 21s.; and a variety of Ribbons,
Lace, Hose, Gloves, Cloaks, &c., and a large stock of Fancy
Goods unusually cheap.
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GASK and GASK announce their Usual

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SILKS, MANTLES, DRESS GOODS, &c.

AHLBORN'S STOCK.—SALE of

remainder of the Immense STOCK of COSTUMES, &c.,
Bought at 471 off COST PRICES. Also remainder of Paris
Mantle House and of the Lyons Silk Manufacturer.

Paris Silk Costumes, Ahlborn's Black Silk Fur-lined Jackets,
Stock 20 10s. each 1 10s. 6d.
Very rich ditto, 18 17s. 6d. Fur-lined Cashmere Mantles,
Ditto ditto, 12 11s. 6d. 3s. 6d. and 2 12s. 6d.
Rich Silk Costumes, slightly Silk Fur-lined Mantles, 22 2s.
sold, 23 19s. 6d. and upwards.
Very rich Black Silk Costumes, New Quilted Opera Cloaks, each
6s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. 11s.
Navy Serge Costumes, braided, Ladies' Irish Frieze Ulsters,
21 2s. 6d. each 1 1s.
New Costumes, checked and Pilot Jackets, 9s. 11d.
plain, 12s. 6d. Dress Fabrics, 9d. to 2s. 1d.
Lyons Black Silks, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 11d. and 8s. 2d.
6s. 11d. per yard; very cheap. Extra Rich wide White
Silk, usually sold at 3s. 6d. Duchesse Satins, 8s. 9d.
The whole of the Surplus Stock in the house—Gloves, Laces,
Ties, Millinery, Linen, Furs, Oriental and fancy articles, &c.—
will all be sold at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues and
patterns free.

GASK and GASK, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63,
Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce the

continuation of their CLEARANCE SALE of SURPLUS
GOODS previous to stock-taking, including the remainder of
Ahlborn's stock of Furs, &c., purchased at a large discount, and
several Special Lots from manufacturers, many of which are at
half price.

Rich Black and Coloured Silks, commencing at 5s. 11d.
Black Lyons Silk Velvets, commencing at 12s. 6d.
This lot comprises the richest goods, and each quality is
offered at 6s. per yard under the Gros Grain Silks, offered at 1s. 11d.
A Special Parcel of Coloured Gros Grain Silks, offered at 1s. 11d.
A variety, usually sold at 3s. 6d., offered at 2s. 6d.
Rich White-Ground Pekin Silks, now offered at 2s. 6d.; usually
sold at 14s. 6d.
Pekin Satin Toulars, light and dark grounds, offered at
1s. 11d.; usual price 6s. 3d.
Fur-lined Cashmere Cloaks, commencing at 55s. 6d.
Sealskin Jackets, commencing at 55s. 6d.
Costumes of superior style, commencing at 31s. 6d.
Mantles of every description, including some Paris Models,
commencing at 42s.
Warm Winter Jackets, commencing at 18s. 9d.
Embroidered Cashmere Tabliers and Jackets, commencing at
18s. 9d.
Evening and Ball Dresses, latest styles, commencing at 21s.
Dress Materials, for winter wear, much reduced; Lace Sets,
Fancy Ties, and a variety of Useful Goods at very low
prices. Patterns, Designs, and Information free.
SWAN and EDGAR,
Piccadilly and Regent-street, London.

MADAME ELLIOT'S STYLISH

COSTUMES, elegant in design and moderate in price.
Ladies' own materials made up elegantly. Style and fit guaranteed.
Stylish Bonnets and Hats from 18s. 6d. Elegant long Tailcoats
and Jackets, moderate in price.—8, Gt. Portland-st., Regent-circus.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE.

Z. SIMPSON and CO., having completed Stocktaking
Dec. 31, and during its progress carefully revised the whole, beg
to announce their usual Winter Sale, to commence TUESDAY
NEXT, JAN. 18. The sale goods comprise Silks, Satins, Velvets,
Shawls, Mantles, Costumes, Ribbons, Lace, Flowers, Hosiery,
Gloves, Trimmings, Hosiery, Household Linens, Flannels,
Blankets, &c. All will be marked at prices to effect an early
clearance.—65 and 66, Farringdon-street, E.C.

"WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS.

SAMUEL BROTHERS are the sole
proprietors of these Novel Materials.—
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"WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS for

BOYS.—Suits for a Boy 4 feet in height—
C Class, 26s.; D Class, 30s. 6d.
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SURPLUSAGE STOCK.—Regent-street, 213; 215, 217, 219, 221.

JAYS' PERIODICAL SALE, commencing

on MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1876.

Messrs. Jay adopt the now almost universal custom of selling
the end of each season's stock at extraordinary prices. The
original prices are marked in plain black figures on each article,
and the present charges are also marked in red ink. Customers
can thus see for themselves and judge of the alterations which
have been made in the prices.

The following quotations will give a general idea of the reduc-
tions:—

LYONS BLACK SILKS.—7s. 9d. per yard, late 5s. 6d.; 5s. 3d.
1st yard, late 5s. 3d.; 5s. 9d., late 5s. 6d. Striped French Silks
for Young Ladies' Dresses, 1s. 11d. per yard, late 2s. 6d.
LYONS LT'S SILKS.—50 per cent. under former prices.

LIGHT SILK COSTUMES.—43 1ss. 6d., late 81s. 6d.; 91s. 6d.,
late 141s. 6d.

RICH FRENCH MODELS.—181s. 6d., late 45s. 6d.; 30s. 6d.,
late 60s. 6d.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES.—61s. 6d., late 161s. 6d.; 61s. 6d.,
(trimmed Cape), late 161s. 6d. Richest quality, 18s. 6d., late
35s. 6d.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.—Velvet and Matelassé, 91s. 6d.,
late 181s. 6d.

RICH CLOTH JACKETS (Very Cheap).—21s. 6d., late 51s. 6d.;
51s. 6d., late 81s. 6d. Valetot Russe and French Model Mantles pro-
portionately reduced.

FRENCH BLACK FABRICS FROM ROUBAIX.—All Wool.
One shilling per yard.

EVENING DRESSES.—Black Silk Grenadines, 31s. 6d., late
6s. 6d.; 44s. 6d., late 12s. 6d. Black Walking Costumes,
all Wool, 22s. 6d., late 22s. 6d. Black Serge, 1s. per yard. Evening
Dresses.—Non-Crushing Tulle, 23s. 6d., late 44s. 6d.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—1s. 11d. per pair.

IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 10s. 6d. per dozen.

INCIDENTAL MILLINERY.—Mullin Tuckering, Collars,
Cuffs, Sets, Dressing-Gowns, Corsets, and Jet Ornaments at
greatly reduced prices.

This Sale will take in any way affect the usual Mourning Orders,
a special staff being retained for this purpose.

SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY are

always provided with experienced dressmakers and mil-
liners, ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense
to purchasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected
mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders.
They take with them dresses and millinery, best materials, at
1s. per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain
figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London
General Mourning Warehouse, in Regent-street. Reasonable
estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving
to large or small families.

JAYS.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
213, 215, 217, 219, and 221, Regent-street, W.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Black, Coloured, Striped, Fancy, Evening, Wed-
ding, Dinner, and Walking Silks, from 21s. 6d.
Full Dress; Japanese, from 21s. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

DRESSES! DRESSES! DRESSES!

Winter Dresses in all the Newest and most useful
Materials, from 8d. the yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP.

EVENING DRESSES! EVENING

DRESSES!
All the New Evening Fabrics by the yard, from
6d. yard. The most recherché Evening Costumes
from 21s. Evening Gowns and patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

VELVETEENS!

Black and Coloured Silk, Mole-skin, Velveteens,
from 17s. 6d. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SEALSKIN HATS.—Ladies' or

Gentlemen's.
Turbans, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., to 10s. 6d.
Gentlemen's, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Sent for 4 extra stamps.—BAKER and CRISP.

2000 DOZEN LADIES' KID GLOVES,

under regular prices.—
1-button, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d.
2-button ditto, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d. Pair.
2-button Black Kid, Striped, Colours, 2s. 3d.
Sample for stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

15,000 DOZEN CAMBRIC HANDKER-

CHIEFS at an extraordinary Reduction in Price.
Viz., 3000 Dozen, 1s. 11d. Dozen.
1000 Dozen, 4s. 6d. Dozen.
1000 Dozen, 8s. 6d. Dozen.
1000 Dozen, 10s. 6d. Dozen.
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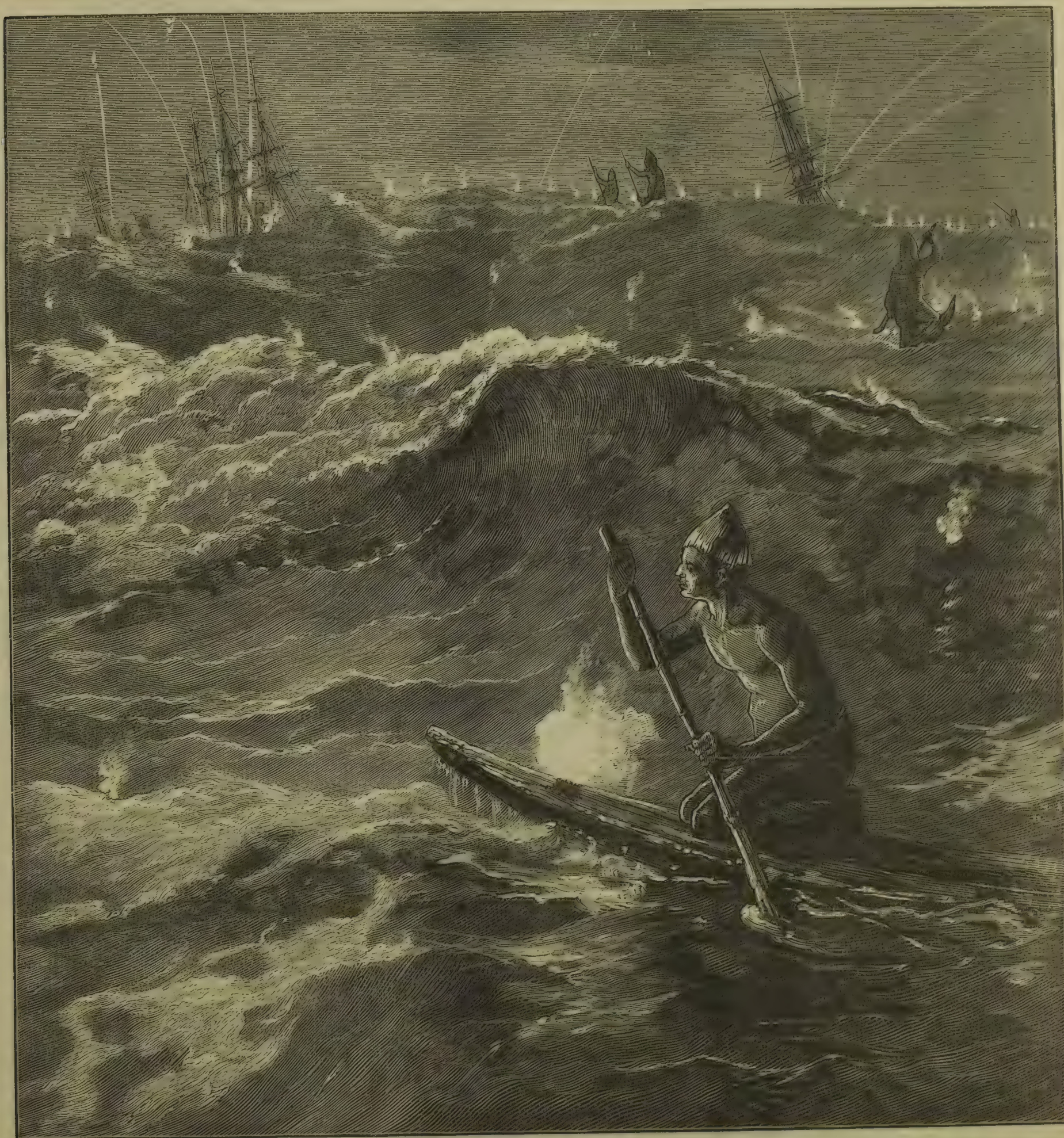
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VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA



ILLUMINATION OF THE SURF AT MADRAS.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is much to be doubted whether long speeches formed a part of the ancient Druidical rites. But the Druids of Oxford have imported them into their festivities, and the members for that city have to render themselves once a year to the good pleasure of so many of their constituents as belong to that body. Thus it came about that Sir William Harcourt pronounced before the Druids last week the second of the three orations with which he had promised to electrify his political or other friends. Never was an apter illustration of the saying that in this world each man in his turn plays many parts than was to be found in the honourable gentleman's second prolation. A mighty change had come over the spirit of his oratorical dream, and, instead of a talking Juvenal, there was presented to the no doubt disappointed Druids the shadow of a sanitary engineer—in fact, Sir William Harcourt has craved *peccavi* for his previous speech. Criticism upon it has been uniform, and he has bowed before the storm, and has sung a palinode, or what by a violent figure might be called a penitential psalm, over that elaborate effusion, which might be likened to the abounding and insatiate rush of the bitter waters of Mara. In his Georgics, Virgil throws about his manure like a gentleman and a poet; and there is no reason why a modern elocutionist of the first class should not manipulate drainage and sewage elegantly. Sir William Harcourt has not this time addressed mankind, but has thrown his whole force into the sanitary condition of Oxford; and, though he politely took an optimistic view of the existing state of things, not much more than hinting that they might be better, it is not too much to conjecture that, with a view to future political leadership, he has made an attempt to discount the Conservative policy of *sanitas sanitatis*. Though the recantation of his former speech was practically complete, who shall say how great were the sufferings of that proud spirit when employed in "eating its leek;" and who shall measure the "sharp convulsive pangs of agonising pride" which accompanied it?

In its other member, Mr. Hall, Oxford is fortunate; for, apart from other intrinsic qualities, he has a gift of speaking which is characterised by force, frankness, and geniality. At this same festival he did not suffer from being preceded by Sir William Harcourt, as might have been the case; and he was full, and free, and pleasant. It is just possible that some Tory Druid might have unconsciously found himself contrasting the airy utterances, though with plenty of matter in them, of Mr. Hall, with the dreary (one had almost said) platitudes which Mr. Cardwell used for so long to inflict upon that mysterious association.

The promise that he would deliver a trilogy to his constituents at Oxford has been duly redeemed by Sir William Harcourt; and therein he has proved himself a man most various, an elocutionist of infinite versatility, and a rhetorician of wondrous skill. Each of his speeches might have been delivered by a different speaker, so different are their tone, their purpose, their style. Of the final prolation it may be said that it partakes a good deal of that of treating a subject which is called by the lawyers confession and avoidance. It professes to advise the Liberal party as to its future policy; but a plain man can hardly find any place which is covered with tangible and substantial counsel; and, altogether, it may be pronounced as decidedly clever, but vague and slippery, and therefore unsatisfactory. Nor does it appear to have advanced far, if at all, Sir William's claim to the leadership of his party, for which it would seem that, however vaulting his ambition, he is content to wait a while and hope. At any rate, he is entitled to the merit of having pronounced the most sensational extra-Parliamentary utterances of the present recess.

It would seem that Mr. Plimsoll has at last so new-strung his nerves as to be able to address his constituents at Derby, mainly on his special topic of unseaworthy ships, without being betrayed into wild excitement. As may be supposed, he was copious in examples of his theory and apt in his illustrations; and it even must be that everyone will rejoice that a man so sincere, so self-devoted, and so well informed on his particular subject will appear next Session in the House, as it were, "clothed and in his right mind," and able to mingle powerfully but temperately in the discussions which will inevitably arise on merchant shipping, its real condition, and its palpable and condemnable shortcomings, to use a mild phrase.

Of course, there was some reason why Mr. Holms, M.P. for Hackney, should go to Sheffield to expound his notions and conception of Army reform. It was hardly to be predicated that the inhabitants of that vast emporium of steel-working should be in the least subject to the temptations of the recruiting sergeant. The prosperous artisans there are too much in love with the short and merry life, chiefly sustained by strong drink and deterioration by the inhalation of steel-filings, to say nothing of their satisfactory wages, to be induced to take the Queen's shilling and follow the drum, Heaven knows where. But they are just the sort of persons who would be sensitive about a conscription; and no doubt Mr. Holms was judicious in the selection of this topic for his address, which as undoubtedly would teem with that skill and knowledge which always characterise his treatment of the question of Army reformation.

There appears to be very little doubt but that the Burials Bill will be one of the burning questions of the coming Session, and by general consent it seems that its conduct is still to be intrusted to its original promoter, Mr. Osborne Morgan. Probably this it is which has caused Mr. Morgan to be so peripatetic amongst his constituents lately, and in his last address to a section of them he spoke very "brave words" indeed. He will, of course, have a special Wednesday to himself; and it may be expected that, charged more fully than ever, and confident in a larger proportion than ever, he will vent a great quantity of that which will be meant for oratorical thunder, but which will be but a feeble imitation of "Heaven's artillery." It is to be hoped that he will retain sufficient wine and adequate suspicion of tears for his peroration. Possibly the fact of Mr. Disraeli having made this Burials Bill a party question, and on one occasion moving its rejection in person, may have, instead of crushing it, given it new life and animation.

It often happens that a man, owing to a feeble voice and a lisping utterance, gains the discredit of being feeble in every way. This is unfortunately the case with Mr. Morgan Lloyd, who—assiduous in the House and, it is believed, holding a fair position as a practising Q.C.—does not impress lookers on his efforts with much admiration. Perhaps when he is on a local platform the inevitable chastening influence of the House is not upon him, and he widens his style as well as his views and speaks oracularly. At any rate, he has been favouring his constituents, without any uncertainty, with his opinions on things political, and on the amended Slave Circular in particular. But this is a safe topic of censure with any member on the stump, and it is quite possible that Mr. Lloyd may have been nearly eloquent on the subject.

There are in the present House two gentlemen whose names are Jenkins; and it is earnestly entreated that no one will fall into the terrible error of mistaking one for the other. One is a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman and member, who has now

and then given out glimpses of good sense and practical ideas. The other is a man of genius, whose soaring spirit is with difficulty kept within those bounds which a conventional assembly like the House of Commons has prescribed for itself. To the initiated this slight description will be sufficient to indicate the characteristics of Mr. Edward Jenkins, the representative of Dundee. His namesake, whose agnomen is David, is the chosen of Penryn at the last election; and he has been delivering one of his sober, sensible speeches to his adherents. With him appeared, as in duty bound, his colleague, Mr. H. T. Cole, Q.C., who is evidently waiting an opportunity to show what manner of metal is in him. He has gone the right way to work—namely, by sliding in short, practical observations on points in Committee, which will give him the habitude of the House, so that, when he comes to utter a grand oration some day, he will probably prove that he has not attained the position of leader of the Western Circuit without due pretensions to it.

MUSIC.

Signs of reviving activity in London music are already apparent. As briefly stated last week, Mr. William Carter's sacred cantata "Placidia" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were given at the Royal Albert Hall on the Thursday, directed by Mr. Carter; and "Elijah" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall on the following evening. On the first-named occasion the capital chorus-singing of Mr. Carter's numerous and well-trained choir was an important feature in the performance. The principal solo-singers were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli, some incidental passages having been efficiently rendered by Miss Julian, Mr. A. L. Fryer, and Mr. Miles Bennett. "St. Paul" is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, on Feb. 3.

Of a work so well known as "Elijah," and of its repetition by the Sacred Harmonic Society, brief notice will suffice. The principal soprano music was brightly rendered by Madame Edith Wynne, and the contralto solos were sung with fine expression by Madame Patey, who had to repeat the air, "O rest in the Lord." Of Mr. Rigby's merits it would now be quite superfluous to speak. Mr. G. Fox essayed the important and prominent solos of the prophet, and obtained a fair success. He has a baritone voice of good quality, and promises to become serviceable as an oratorio singer. He was applauded in several instances, especially after his delivery of the air "It is enough, O Lord." Miss Jessie Jones was a thoroughly efficient second to Madame Patey in the duet (with chorus), "Lord, bow Thine ear;" and Miss M. Hancock likewise proved her value in a similar position in the trio "Lift thine eyes," in association with Mesdames Wynne and Patey. This was encored, a third repetition having been that of "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," in which Mr. C. Henry sustained the bass part, other incidental assistance having been rendered, in the previous double quartet, by him and by Mr. G. Carter and Mr. Smythson. The choruses were given with that powerful effect which is peculiar to these performances. Mr. Sainton conducted, owing to the absence of Sir Michael Costa in consequence of indisposition. At the next concert, on Feb. 4, a selection from the works of Handel and Mendelssohn will be performed.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts entered on their tenth season on Saturday afternoon last, when a very large audience was attracted by the varied and popular nature of the programme. Although indisposition prevented the appearance, as promised, of Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mdles. Carlotta and Antoinette Badia were also unable to appear, there was still a strong array of eminent vocal talent. Various songs and ballads, old and new, were rendered with great effect—several having been encored—by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Edith Wynne, Patey, and Osborne Williams; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Foli, and Mr. Maybrick. Part songs were contributed by the London Vocal Union, directed by Mr. F. Walker, and pianoforte solos by Mr. W. R. Nicholson. Mr. Sidney Naylor, and Mr. Meyer Lutz were the conductors. The remaining performances will consist of evening concerts, the first of which took place on Wednesday, when the performances were of similar interest and variety.

The Monday Popular Concerts were resumed—in continuation of their eighteenth series—this week, when Mdle. Marie Krebs and Signor Piatti appeared for the first time this season, and were warmly welcomed. These excellent artists were associated in the performance of Mendelssohn's second sonata for pianoforte and violoncello (in D major), and the lady was heard alone in Handel's Harpsichord Suite in E, including the variations on the air which is known as the "Harmonious Blacksmith." The string quartets, led by Herr Straus, were Beethoven's No. 3 (in D), and Haydn's in E, op. 77, No. 2. Some German lieder were charmingly sung by Mdle. Sophie Löwe, with Sir Julius Benedict as accompanist. The first afternoon performance of the new year takes place to-day (Saturday). Herr Joachim is to reappear on Monday evening, Feb. 21, and Madame Schumann on Saturday afternoon, March 18.

It is announced that the chief professional staff for the direction of the new Training School for Music has been appointed. According to the advice of the professional examiners of the school, among whom are Sir Julius Benedict, Sir George Elvey, Mr. Halle, and others, the following professorships have been filled—Mr. E. Pauer for the pianoforte, Dr. Stainer for the organ, Signor Visetti for singing, Mr. Carrodus for the violin, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan for composition. They will form a board of professors; but Mr. Sullivan, having the largest number of votes of the professional examiners, has been appointed principal for the general direction of the studies.

According to the *Athenaeum*, Mr. Gye will reopen the Royal Italian Opera House on Tuesday, March 28; and Mr. Mapleson will begin his new season of Her Majesty's Opera—again at Drury Lane Theatre—on Tuesday, April 18.

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday a new drama, entitled "Clytie," founded by Mr. Joseph Hatton on his novel, which made a partial use of a certain *cause célèbre*, in which a statutory declaration was recorded against a lady by a villain who had attempted her abduction, and in the consequent proceedings at Bow-street the injured lady, on a cross-examination, a privilege at one time frequently abused, fatally broke down. Here, the author tells us, the likeness to the actual facts ends, for the subsequent action of the play he being alone responsible. The heroine, Clytie, is the representative of the noble lady, whose fame by the legal means referred to had been traduced and her exclusion from the Court obtained. The dramatist desires to show that her life was fatally "influenced by an accident, a mistake, a misunderstanding, and a calumny." He has, however, furnished a ground for the accident in the original character of the lady, who, having been imperfectly brought

up and educated, is inclined to prefer a showy person, careful of his attire and wearing a rose in his button-hole, to a sterling individual, rather shy and undemonstrative, who really loves her, but suspends the declaration of his passion to the last moment. Compelled to separate on the instant, Clytie is left to the machinations of a villain, one Philip Ransford (Mr. Alfred Nelson), who snatches her from the protecting arms of her grandfather, Mr. Waller (Mr. Volaire), and keeps her for two days at his town-residence, where she remains during all the time in an unconscious state, and is waited upon by a Doctor Bond (Mr. Westall), as Ransford's wife. At length a servant, Sarah Kidgers (Miss Annie Taylor), is the means of causing her situation to be known by her lover, Tom Mayfield (Mr. R. H. Macklin)—afterwards the Earl of St. Barnard—who, with the faithful domestic, arrives in the nick of time, and saves her from Ransford's criminal violence. These particulars occupy the first two acts, or "parts," as they are called in the bill. Seven years then elapse; they are married and have a child, six years old, the Hon. Percy Weardale (Miss Bessie Baker), an interesting and well-acted little character. The remaining three "parts" constitute a play in themselves. The supreme happiness of the wedded pair is broken in upon by the statutory declaration of Ransford, which occasions the lady's exclusion from the Queen's Drawing-Room and the prosecution of the slanderer for the libel. Unfortunately, Sarah Kidgers, who is alone acquainted with all the facts of the lady's brief residence with Ransford, is out of the way during the investigation, and only turns up at the conclusion of the drama to make it clear to all parties interested that Lady St. Barnard is innocent. We cannot say that these materials make either a decidedly great or good play, nor is the interest entirely absorbing. The incidents of the third and fourth parts are rather too melodramatic, and the fifth is needless, as the "Home and Happiness" it is designed to represent might have been sufficiently indicated at the end of the fourth, and safely left to the imagination of the spectator. The unfortunate lady is pleasantly enough impersonated by Miss Henrietta Hodson, but the part affords few opportunities for histrionic display. Of these, however, Miss Hodson made the most, acting with equal grace and energy. The character is, we think, not so well drawn as it might be. The slight defect of motive suggested on her first appearance is not elaborated, so as to show that her misfortunes partly flowed from it. It is left as a hint or a suggestion, but not dramatically produced as a line of conduct developed from its genetic point—and accordingly avails nothing in the interpretation of the plot. The latter, therefore, remains but as the imperfect outline of a police-case—rather painful in substance and meagre in detail, yet far from being thoroughly realised in the stage-action exhibited to the audience. One scene, indeed, is wholly pantomimic—where the lady flees from Mayfair to Durham, crossing the stage with many gesticulations, but not uttering a word. We have said that the general impression is painful, and once or twice the audience resented this, manifesting displeasure where the acting was at the best. Mr. Odell as Silas Cuffing, the lawyer, who abuses the privilege of cross-examination so grossly, fell in for a share of the disapprobation, when, in fact, he was most ably conducting the business of the scene and most fully representing the character. For the rest, a general sense of incompleteness and absence of finish prevented any violent demonstration of approval at the fall of the curtain.

ROYALTY.

A new opéra-bouffe, in three acts, was produced on Tuesday, entitled "The Duke's Daughter," taken from the French, with, however, a new libretto by Mr. G. M. Layton, and the pleasant music by Léon Vasseur. The piece has a sub-title, "Sold for a Song." A very few words describe the plot. Duke Ulric von Duffendorf (Mr. E. W. Royce), returned from the wars after fifteen years' absence, has determined to send for his daughter, who has been brought up in the Forest of Dunderhausen, in order that she may be married to the victor in a competitive musical examination. The King's Prime Minister, Barthel (Mr. Kelcher), intends to place his son Valentine (Miss Marion West) in that position; but the youth, already in love with Dorette (Miss Kate Corri), plays the idiot, and refuses to sing. Malvina, the Duke's daughter (Miss Rachael Sanger), arrives, and proves to be a beautiful, lively, and musical damsel, much to her father's surprise. But the competitor for her hand has yet to appear. And now it happens that her foster-brother in the forest, Gustave Muller (Madame Pauline Rita), wanders to the spot, hungry and thirsty, and has to sing in order to procure his dinner. His qualifications for Malvina's husband are soon discovered, and they are duly betrothed. Some mistake, caused by the doings of Valentine and Dorette, leads to a misunderstanding and some temporary jealousy; but all this is mended in the third act, and Gustave weds the heroine. The piece is interesting, well placed on the stage, and capitally acted, and was unquestionably successful.

At the Court Theatre a new one-act play has been produced, entitled "A Quiet Rubber," adapted from the French by Mr. Charles F. Coghlan. Mr. Hare distinguishes himself in the character of Lord Kilclare, the inheritor of an impecuniose title and estate. We meet with his bankrupt Lordship at the house of a rich stockbroker, Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Kelly), who now possesses the family property. His Lordship's son, Charles (Mr. Herbert), is, of course, in love with Sullivan's daughter, Mary (Miss Plowden); but his marriage is dependent on the youth's success in his examination as a surgeon. This he passes honourably, and now all parties sit down to a quiet rubber at whist. Lord Kilclare is a bad player, and loses; he is of a bad temper, and is angry. In fine, he withdraws his consent to the marriage. But the young surgeon has a remedy; he administers chloroform to the irate old peer, who proves, on his reawakening, to be placable enough. Mr. Hare had a difficult task in portraying the poor but proud nobleman; but he brought to bear on the essay all the resources of his art and realised a triumph. The little piece is a great success.

At the St. James's "All for Her" was successfully produced for the first time at that theatre, Mr. John Clayton being enthusiastically received by a numerous and fashionable audience. The performance was preceded by a comedieta entitled "Pretty Polly," by Mr. Robert Reece.

Mr. Byron's "Married in Haste" has been transferred to the Charing-Cross Theatre, without any loss of its popularity.

Mr. Burnand began on Saturday his management of the Holborn by the new title of "The Duke's Theatre," with "Meg's Diversion" and "Black-Eyed Susan." The name of the house has been adopted from that of Sir William Davenant's theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, which had a high reputation in the seventeenth century. Mr. Burnand has not only redecorated the theatre, but he has presented his patrons with a new plan of playbill. The programme includes a delineation of the principal characters in "Black-Eyed Susan," well drawn, and printed in colours on a golden ground. A box-plan, as a guide to the visitor, is also provided. With this spirit to please the public it is highly probable, we think, that Mr. Burnand's management will be distinguished by its prosperity.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE LEYDEN JAR AND THE ELECTRIC DISCHARGE.

Professor Tyndall's fifth lecture on Experimental Electricity, given on Thursday week, was devoted to the Leyden jar. He began by exhibiting the first form of this apparatus, as invented by Kleist, in 1745, and Cunnans of Leyden, in 1746—viz., a phial three parts filled with water, with a nail fixed in the cork and plunged in the water. The nail was electrified, and the charge gave a smart shock when the phial was held in one hand and the nail touched with the other. The effect was increased by Wilson in 1746, who placed the phial containing water in a vessel so filled with water as to bring the surfaces of the liquid to the same level; and by Drs. Watson and Bevis, who substituted shot for the water inside the phial. Dr. Bevis coated a plate of glass with silver-foil on both sides, within about an inch of the edge; and Dr. Watson coated a phial inside and out with silver-foil, and thus produced the present form of the Leyden jar. The stages of the progress of the apparatus were fully illustrated by experiments; and, while showing his youthful hearers how they might readily make a Leyden jar by a soda-water glass, he particularly cautioned them against cheap tumblers, the glass of which frequently contains metal, and thus they are semi-conductors instead of insulators, and nullify the results. Sir William Thomson found much difficulty in constructing his quadrant electrometer through impure glass. The principle of the Leyden jar was then explained in full accordance with electric induction. The knob of the jar is connected with the electric machine, and the interior coating is charged by it with positive electricity, which acts inductively upon the outer coating, attracting its negative and repelling its positive to the earth; and when the glass is thin and the charge is strong the attraction will perforate the glass. This principle having been demonstrated by the Professor step by step, by means of his electroscopes, he exhibited the "cascade battery" of Franklin, and explained the theory. A series of insulated Leyden jars were connected by wire—the outer coating of one with the inner coating of another. The positive electricity, which in a single jar is allowed to escape to the earth, is thus utilised, and a powerful charge is thereby obtained in each jar. Having clearly elucidated the principle, the Professor showed several simple forms of the Leyden jar, including the "hand-jar." Standing upon a board placed on warmed tumblers, one of his young hearers held in his right hand a sheet of vulcanised indiarubber, and, with it between them, clasped the right hand of the Professor—the boy's left hand being placed on the prime conductor of the electric machine. When the machine was worked, the hand-jar was charged; and when their free hands were joined, a shock was felt. After stating that the charge of a Leyden jar may be sent through a great number of persons whose hands are joined, and that the physiological effects had been much exaggerated by the early electricians, Professor Tyndall produced a brilliant spark from a large machine, and then illustrated the heating effects of the electric spark. With an excited glass tube he ignited coal-gas; and with a small machine he ignited some of the volatile liquid bisulphide of carbon, the spark passing through a rod of ice held in his hand.

THE LEYDEN BATTERY—THE RETURN SHOCK, AND ELECTRIC HEAT AND LIGHT.

Professor Tyndall, in his sixth and concluding lecture, on Saturday last, resumed his illustrations of the phenomena of electric induction by exhibiting the apparatus termed the "condenser," and showing how readily it may be made, and its action produced in a very simple way. He then repeated some of Franklin's experiments, whereby he determined the seat of the charge in the Leyden jar to be in the glass itself, and he exhibited a form of the jar in which the interior coat was movable, whereby the experiments are more easily performed. The great electric machine, so much employed by Faraday in his researches, was then adverted to, and by the aid of a battery of Leyden jars connected with this machine many striking effects were produced, of which we can only notice a few. Among them was the "back stroke," or return shock, first observed and investigated by Lord Mahon, afterwards Earl Stanhope, in 1789. Within twenty inches of the prime conductor of his machine his Lordship placed a second insulated conductor, and within one-tenth of an inch from it a third conductor. When the machine was worked, a thin stream of purple sparks passed over this small interval. On stopping the machine and discharging the prime conductor, a single brilliant spark filled the space between the second and third conductor. The natural condition of the prime conductor being restored, the repelled electricity returned from the third to the second in a bright spark. With this return spark Professor Tyndall ignited gunpowder; and he stated that, in nature, disastrous effects are sometimes produced by the return shock. The earth, and those upon it, may be powerfully influenced by one end of an electric cloud. The discharge may occur at the other end, miles away; and the restoration of the electric equilibrium by the return shock may be so violent as to cause death to men or cattle. In relation to the duration of the electric spark, it was shown that in some cases it is too rapid to ignite even gunpowder; but when the current was retarded by a wet string the powder was fired. Cadogan Morgan's production of light in the interior of solid bodies was illustrated by means of an orange and a row of eggs, and on a card was shown the mark left by silver wire deflagrated by a powerful electric spark. The experiments concluded with an exhibition of the beautiful effects produced by sending the electric discharge through an exhausted double barometer-tube and several Geissler's vacuum tubes and uranium tubes. In conclusion, the Professor commented on the importance of facilitating the progress of natural science by school teachers making and using simple and cheap apparatus, and he quoted the opinion of the Duke of Devonshire's Commission, that the almost total exclusion of science from so many of our schools is "little less than a national misfortune."

The following courses will begin next week:—Tuesday, Professor A. H. Garrod, twelve lectures on the Classification of Vertebrated Animals; Professor J. H. Gladstone, eight lectures on the Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements; and Mr. R. P. Pullan, three lectures on his Excavations in Asia Minor. On Friday evening Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on the Optical Department of the Atmosphere in Relation to the Phenomena of Putrefaction and Infection.

A most interesting presentation was made at the Liverpool Sailors' Home yesterday week—that of the Albert medal, which is conferred "for gallantry in saving life at sea," to Mr. David Webster, a young man who was second mate of a barque called the Arracan, which was destroyed by fire at sea in February, 1874. The crew had to take to the boats, one of which, with three men and a boy, was intrusted to Webster. They were at sea for thirty-one days, and endured almost unparalleled sufferings, when they were picked up by another vessel. It was owing to Webster's courage that their lives were saved, he having prevented the men from killing and eating the boy and also from scuttling the boat.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is this month strong in critical papers, including a fine one on Æschylus by Mr. Symonds, who vindicates the old poet against some strictures passed upon him by reminding us that his dramas, unlike those of his successors, were meant to be regarded less as pieces complete in themselves than as parts of trilogies, and that only one trilogy has come down to us complete. In another essay the Shakspearean conception of Iago is well drawn out, and contrasted with its too frequent perversion on the modern stage. For this, however, the star system seems principally responsible: if Othello will persist in monopolising the public attention he cannot reasonably complain of his partner's inefficiency. Prior's life and poems form the subject of a very agreeable paper. The gist of an essay on folk-lore is to represent popular superstitions as the débris of barbarism, vestiges of the universal belief of primitive mankind. "A Week among the Maoris of Lake Taupo" offers delightful pictures of natural scenery, combined with very sad ones of the demoralisation and decay produced by the ill-starred native revolt, and the outbreak of "Pai Marire" fanaticism. We do not, however, quite understand why the expelled missionaries should not have returned after the restoration of peace. The two novels continue their course. "Ethelbert's Hand" is as ingenious as ever, but as artificial; the oppressive moral atmosphere of "Leam Dundas" is relieved by the introduction of a charming child, "Fina."

The feature of *Macmillan* is of course Mr. Black's new fiction, "Madcap Violet." The young heroine certainly answers to her name. It is not easy to depict a wilful, unruly, yet irresistibly fascinating school-girl without in some degree overpassing the modesty of nature; the step from the "madcap" to the hoyden is not a long one. We nevertheless expect Mr. Black to solve the problem; though it is not in the nature of things that a Violet should be as charming as a Sheela. The incidents of the story are not as yet very interesting. Mr. W. Pole thinks he has discovered "Psycho's" secret, and that this ingenious automaton is worked by invisible pneumatic machinery. "A Chapter of Canadian History" describes the awkward hitch which has arisen from the resolution of the New Brunswick people to abolish sectarian teaching in public schools, and the endeavour of the Catholic party in the Dominion Parliament to put pressure upon them in a matter with which the Dominion Parliament has nothing to do. The moral is the old one, that Catholic legislators esteem the law but lightly in comparison with the Church. Mr. Matthew Arnold has done a service in editing the late Professor Fusco's luminous sketch of the transition period of Italian art and literature from the classical era to the age of Dante.

The leading article in *Fraser* is one on the prospects of the Turks and their creditors, lugubrious enough, but seeming to indicate the opinion that in no probable contingency are the Russians likely to get Constantinople, which most people will consider the pith of the matter. It is succeeded by a very bright satirical paper entitled "Critics in Wonderland," in which the sensuous style, perverse paradoxes, and vicious metaphors of a fashionable school of criticism, and of one example of it in particular, are ridiculed with great spirit. Judicial equity is not a satirist's business, or we should have asked for a fuller recognition of the real critical insight frequently found in alliance with these extravagances. A very able review of "The Unseen Universe" points out the authors' failure to derive their conclusions from their premises. Miss Betham Edwards's description of the Celtic remains at Carnac is exceedingly picturesque; Professor Newman's essay on the causes of the decay of the Roman Empire is sometimes fanciful, but supplies matter for thought; and Erasmus is the subject of a very scholarly study. The number also contains useful articles on the Newfoundland fishery disputes, the prospects of Europeans in India, and the mixed ethnology of Belgium.

Blackwood has nothing of any general interest but fiction, in which, however, it is remarkably strong with the continuation of "The Dilemma," the conclusion of "Left-Handed Elsa," and a blithe, pretty story called "Bee and Beatrix." The review of the political situation indicates the natural Conservative tendency to make political capital out of the Suez Canal purchase.

The *Fortnightly Review* commences with a very valuable paper, by the Rev. F. Barham Zincke, on Land Tenure in the Channel Islands. On a recent visit to these islands Mr. Zincke was struck by the prosperity and comfort of the population, which he attributes to their "diffused property in land, diffused capital, and diffused intelligence." The aim of his temperate but powerful essay is to recommend an approximation to these conditions in Great Britain. Mr. Swinburne's "Three Stages of Shakspeare" is one of the finest pieces of criticism he has ever written, displaying not merely an enthusiastic appreciation of his author's greatness, but a subtle insight into literary problems of extreme delicacy. Mr. Swinburne considers the participation in "Henry VIII." ascribed to Fletcher as exceedingly doubtful. Mr. John Macdonnell examines the expediency of the proposed purchase of the railways by the State by the light of German example, and records his opinion in favour of the mixed system hitherto followed in Prussia, where, however, Prince Bismarck is now advocating the acquisition of the railways by the State. Mr. Tollemache's desultory paper on "Courage and Death" contains many good anecdotes and illustrations. Mr. Cyprian Bridge has visited an island of the Korean coast, and thus obtained a glimpse of a people more resolutely self-excluded from European intercourse than the Chinese and Japanese. They appear to be civil, orderly, and industrious.

Sir John Lubbock contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a weighty protest against the neglect of science and modern languages at our public schools. We must sympathise in some degree with the preference of head-masters for proficiency in a few subjects over superficiality in several, but must at the same time concur with Sir John Lubbock that a knowledge of one foreign language at least is absolutely necessary. Scientific instruction, though most desirable, is attended with more practical difficulty. The Rev. J. L. Davies vindicates the Church, not unsuccessfully, from the reproach of having persecuted Wesley; and Mr. Andrew Hamilton tells the truth about Goethe's innocent attachment to Minna Herzlieb, which has been distorted into a romance. The misrepresentations current on the subject afford an apt counterpart to Dr. Carpenter's instances of "the fallacies of testimony in relation to the supernatural," the most important paper in the number, but from its subject beyond our scope. The mendacity of "Ultramontane Literature" supplies a theme for Dr. Little-dale's caustic pen; while the timid and apologetic attitude of the more liberal section of the Catholic Church on another subject is illustrated by Mr. Oxenham's paper on "eternal perdition." In the present state of affairs, however, it is of little use to insist on the mild views of humane theologians like Newman and Faber, which the Pope, if so minded, can overrule in the twinkling of an eye.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has the opening chapters of "The Shadow of the Sword," a romance by Mr. Robert Buchanan,

clever as his work always is, and not destitute of that genuine feeling for mysticism which frequently redeems his facile talent from commonplace. The scene is laid in Brittany. Mr. Hepworth Dixon's economical and political objections to the Suez Canal purchase, though we question their soundness, deserve attention; but his ethical scruples are not to the point. There is no analogy between the purchase of a Canadian or Belgian railway in defiance of the Government and the purchase of the Suez Canal shares from the Government itself. "Leaves from my Journal" are entertaining, and "The Author of the Falck Laws" is the subject of a very graphic sketch.

The *Atlantic Monthly* is very strong with Miss Preston's paper on the barber-poet Jasmin, General Magruder's account of President Lincoln's magnanimous plans for the pacification of the Southern States, Miss Phelps's novel, Mr. Whittier's poem, and a striking tale, entitled "One of the Thirty Pieces of Silver." Fanny Kemble's reminiscences contain some interesting notices of Weber's visit to England. *Scribner's Monthly* is also good, but not of equal quality.

The *Month* is principally remarkable for Father Stone's very interesting account of his astronomical expedition to Ker-guelen's Land, for some curious misunderstandings of Mr. Mill's ethics, and a very awkward apology for the very awkward heresies of the late Count de Montalembert.

There is much pathos in the opening of Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Two Destinies," his new contribution to *Temple Bar*. The question, "What is Genius?" is answered in a disquisition on the subject, "an ineradicable natural bent," a good but not exhaustive definition. The most interesting of the other contributions is a spirited biography of Cardinal Mazarin.

Tinsley, Belgravia, and *London Society* are all very readable, without special features. *All the World Over* is also very good; Ambrose Heath's pretty novelette seems approaching its dénouement. Major Butler is putting his recent visit to Natal to account by a series of articles on South Africa in *Good Words*, where Miss Smedley's paper on "Pauper Homes" and Mr. J. J. Stevenson's on "Gothic Architecture" are also worthy of attention.

We have besides to acknowledge the *Argosy*, the *St. James's Magazine*, the *New Monthly Magazine*, the *Western*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *London Magazine*, and *Evening Hours*—the last two being new ventures.

The principal contributors to a good number of the *New Quarterly Magazine* are ladies—Mrs. Macquoid with a pretty novelette, Miss de Rothschild with an essay on the Hebrew ideal of womanhood, and Miss Cobbe with an acute analysis of the counter-currents of the age in the directions of archaism, ritualism, and spiritualism. Mr. Latouche's paper on lawn-tennis is curious and entertaining. Mr. Buchanan's disquisition on Æschylus and Victor Hugo is rather in the style of the latter poet's prose, and announces the remarkable discovery (considering the quarter whence it proceeds) that Mr. Swinburne "is one of the army of God." Several new features have been introduced into this periodical, including a review, very ably executed, of the current literary criticism of the last quarter.

THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.*

Burke's "Peerage" is an institution of the country, not unworthy of the illustrious order of which it is the faithful record. In Continental Europe it has no rival; the German *Almanach de Gotha* and the French *Annuaire de la Noblesse* are scarcely more than chronicles of names and dates; but Burke's "Peerage," besides being a perfect register of our titled classes, supplies a genealogical and personal biography of all the great nobles who, from the days of the mail-clad Barons of the Conquest down to those of Queen Victoria's more peaceful Lords, have been prominent actors on the public arena of this Empire, and have adorned, in every age, their elevated rank. Take, for instance, Sir Bernard's *Memoirs of the Howards*, the Percys, the Geraldines, the Talbots, the Stanleys, the Hamiltons, the Russells, the Cavendishes, the Courtenays, the Campbells, the Seymours, and many other celebrated families. No one can read them without deep interest, or without a feeling of honest pride in the fame and deeds of our nobility.

The appearance of this new edition (the thirty-eighth) of Sir Bernard's gorgeous volume enables us to cast a retrospect on some of the Peerage incidents of the past year—a year, by-the-way, which has added less names than usual to our obituary columns. One Duke only—the inheritor of the historic dignity of Montrose—has died, but no Marquis. Seven Earls have passed away, two (Charleville and Aldborough) without heirs; thus increasing to five the number of extinctions in the Irish Peerage, still unused for new creations, as stipulated for by the Act of Union. Surely something must be done, next Session, to get rid of the anomalies so justly complained of by Irish peers—noblemen with a shadowy rather than a real title. Of Viscounts and Barons the year's obituary comprises three of the former and nine of the latter, foremost among them the skilled lawyer, Sir Edward Sugden, Lord St. Leonards, "the incarnation of equity," who, after writing books on will-making, has left the disposal of his own property a legacy to litigation. The death of Lord FitzWalter causes a peerage extinction. Among Baronets the mortality has been quite up to the average. Some four-and-twenty have passed away—the most notable being Sir Joseph Hawley, so popular on the turf, Sir Francis Bond Head, Sir Charles Locock, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Alexander Macdonnell, and Sir George Honyman.

The Committee for Privileges has had but few sittings during the year, and only one peerage has been restored—viz., that of Belhaven and Stenton, to which, we believe, a considerable estate is attached. The successful claimant was James Hamilton, son of the late Mr. Archibald Hamilton, Surgeon of the 92nd Regiment. Another Scottish dignity, the famous earldom of Mar, has been transferred from the nephew of the late Earl of Mar to the heir male, the present Earl of Kellie, by a memorable decision, which excited, and continues to excite, controversy among lawyers and genealogists.

* The Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire. By Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms and Keeper of the State Papers of Ireland. Thirty-eighth Edition. Harrison, Pall-mall.

A service of silver plate, with an illuminated address, has been presented to Alderman Richard Newspratt, Mayor of Flint, on the occasion of his election for the eighth time.

The Grantham Hospital was opened, last week, by Countess Brownlow. The Bishop of Lincoln, Major Cust, M.P., Lady Marion Alford, Sir John H. Thorold, Sir Hugh and Lady Cholmeley, and Sir John Astley took part in the proceedings.

A town meeting, convened by the Mayor of Birmingham and presided over by his Worship, was held last Saturday evening, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the conduct of the Government in issuing the new Circular respecting fugitive slaves, and declaring it contrary to English feeling and opposed to human freedom.



PRIEST OF THE MALWATTA MONASTERY.
TEMPLE DANCERS OF THE PERA-HARA.

FLOWER OFFERINGS AT THE DOOR OF THE TOOTH TEMPLE.
MANIKA, THE GEM, A VEDDA. DAWUTI, A VEDDA.
SKETCHES AT KANDY, CEYLON, BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

A VEDDA.
RAN-MANIKA, THE GOLDEN GEM, A VEDDA MAIDEN.



THE PRINCE AT THE TEMPLE OF SRIVANGAM, TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRE-IDENT CY.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARCHIONESS OF CLANRICARDE.

The Most Hon. Harriet, Marchioness of Clanricarde, widow of Ulick John, late Marquis, K.P., died, on the 8th inst., at her residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Her Ladyship was born April 13, 1804, the only daughter of the Right Hon. George Canning, the Prime Minister, by Joan, Viscountess Canning, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of Major-General John Scott, of Balcomie, in the county of Fife. Her marriage was on April 4, 1825, and her issue consisted of two sons—Ulick Canning, late Lord Dunkellin, and Hubert de Burgh Canning, present Marquis of Clanricarde—and of five daughters, the eldest survivor of whom is the present Countess of Cork.

VISCOUNT AMBERLEY.

John, Viscount Amberley, M.A., late M.P. for Nottingham, died at Ravenscourt, Trelick, near Monmouth, on the 9th inst. His Lordship was born Dec. 10, 1842, the eldest son of Earl Russell, K.G., by Lady Frances Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Gilbert, second Earl of Minto. He married, Nov. 8, 1864, Katharine Louisa, daughter of Edward John, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, and by her (who died June 28, 1874) leaves surviving issue two sons, John Francis Stanley, born Aug. 12, 1865, now heir-apparent to his grandfather, Earl Russell, and Bertrand Arthur William, born May 18, 1872. Lord Amberley sat for Nottingham from 1866 to 1868, and advocated extreme Liberal measures.

SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD, BART.

Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart., a Baron of the Austrian Empire, J.P. and D.L. for Bucks, whose death is just announced, was born in May, 1810, the second son of Baron Nathan Meyer Rothschild, of Frankfurt, afterwards of London, by Hannah, his wife, third daughter of Levi Barent Cohen, a merchant of London. Sir Anthony was thus grandson of Meyer Amschel Rothschild, the founder of the wealth and influence of this great commercial family. He served as High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1861, and was Austrian Consul-General in London since 1858. He married, in March, 1840, Louisa, daughter of the late Abraham Montefiore, Esq., and leaves two daughters, Constance, and Annie, wife of the Hon. Eliot Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke. Sir Anthony was created a Baronet in 1846, with limitation, failing his own issue, to the sons of his elder brother, Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, and the title consequently passes to his nephew, now Sir Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, M.P. for Aylesbury.

MR. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT.

The Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron-Estcourt, of Estcourt, in the county of Gloucester, and Darrington Hall, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., M.A. Oriel College, Oxford, died on the 6th inst. He was born April 4, 1801, the eldest son of Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, D.C.L., M.P. for the University of Oxford, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of James Sutton, Esq., of New Park, and was grandson of Thomas Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of James, second Viscount Grimston. He married Aug. 21, 1830, Lucy Sarah, only child of Admiral Frank Sotheron, of Kirklington, M.P. for Notts, and assumed, by Royal license, July 17, 1839, the surname and arms of Sotheron only. Subsequently, at the death of his father, in 1853, he resumed his patronymic. Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt, who was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford, was M.P. for Marlborough 1829 to 1832, for Devizes 1835 to 1844, and for North Wilts 1844 to 1865. He was sworn a Privy Councillor and appointed President of the Poor-Law Board in 1858, and in March the following year became Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The deaths are also announced of the Hon. Frederick Barnewall Best, second son of William Samuel, second Lord Wynford, late Captain 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, and one of her Majesty's Gentlemen-at-Arms (he served during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the battle of Cawnpore);—of Dame Marianne Frances, widow of Sir East George Clayton-East, Bart., of Hall Place, Berks, and eldest daughter of Charles Bishop, Esq., of Sunbury, Procurator-General, aged eighty;—of the Rev. Charles Vernon Holme Sumner, J.P., third son of George Holme Sumner, Esq., of Hatchlands, M.P. for Surrey, in his seventy-sixth year;—of Mrs. M'Clintock Bunbury, eldest daughter of the late Sir James M. Stronge, Bart., of Tynan Abbey, in the county of Armagh, and widow of Captain W. B. M'Clintock Bunbury, R.N., M.P. for the county of Carlisle (her elder son is heir-presumptive to his uncle, the present Lord Rathdonnell);—of Samuel Joyce, Esq., Q.C., one of the Masters of the Bench of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn;—and of Mr. S. T. Davenport, well known as an active and energetic officer of the Society of Arts.

The Duke of Cambridge has awarded about 1300 silver medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuities to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery.

Lord Lyttleton, in distributing the prizes at the Stourbridge School of Art, on Monday night, said he was glad that these schools throughout the country had been in a progressing state since they were instituted. In the encouragement of the art of drawing, designing, and modelling unquestionably there would be nothing like the same excellence attained without this stimulus of rivalry and friendly emulation.

The Earl of Powis has given £100 towards the building fund of the Shrewsbury Eye and Ear Hospital; and the Duke of Northumberland has given £200 to be distributed in coals among the poor of Alnwick and its neighbourhood. The *Liverpool Mercury* says:—"We have already announced a contribution of £500 by Mrs. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Charles Turner, M.P., of Dingle Head, in this town, to the orphan asylum at Hull. In memory of her late husband the same lady has since given several munificent donations to local and other charities. Chief amongst these is a gift of £2000 to the Royal Infirmary, £1000 to the Northern Hospital, £1000 to the Southern Hospital, £100 to the New Brighton Convalescent Institution for Women and Children, and £2000 to the South American Missionary Society. We understand that a well-known gentleman in Liverpool, an intimate friend of the late Mr. Turner, has been authorised to distribute £2000 among such local institutions as he thinks most deserving of support. Mr. Edward Moon, who in 1874 presented the Royal Infirmary with £500, has this year given a further sum of £1000."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

LICHO DE MALAGA.—The solutions are, as usual, correct.

M. CLARE.—Quite right.

R. W. DAVIES.—The German "Handbuch" and Wormald's "Chess Openings." You can obtain both from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, E.C.

G. H. GWYN.—A neat problem; but the idea, we are afraid, is not original. Allow us to keep it by us a little longer.

J. G. FINCH.—Many thanks for the four problems, which shall have early examination.

J. T. W.—See notice above to "R. W. Davies."

M. MINHAM.—1. Under ordinary circumstances, we think, a Bishop is slightly stronger than a Knight; but it all depends upon the position. 2. You cannot Castle in reply to a check. 3. About twenty-two or twenty-three hours.

H. T.—Thanks for your courtesy in forwarding the game, though we regret to say it scarcely possesses sufficient point for our columns.

T. HAZROD.—The capture of the piece on the first move greatly reduces the value of the problem.

A. BECK.—We are sorry to say that all the three-movers, on examination, turn out to be erroneous. On receipt of your address we shall be happy to return them to you.

W. W.—About the "Greek Kalends." Did you ever seriously expect the match to come off?

A. FULFORD.—We never heard that such a project was in contemplation, and think you must be mistaken.

A. J. S.—You do not seem to comprehend the nature of a problem. White has to mate in the stipulated number of moves against the best defence Black can adopt.

AMERICAN.—We really cannot offer an opinion. All we can say is that we had the statement seven or eight months ago from a connection of Mr. Morphy, but did not think we were justified in giving it publicity.

X. Y. Z.—Will your friend kindly point out the solution? We cannot see any.

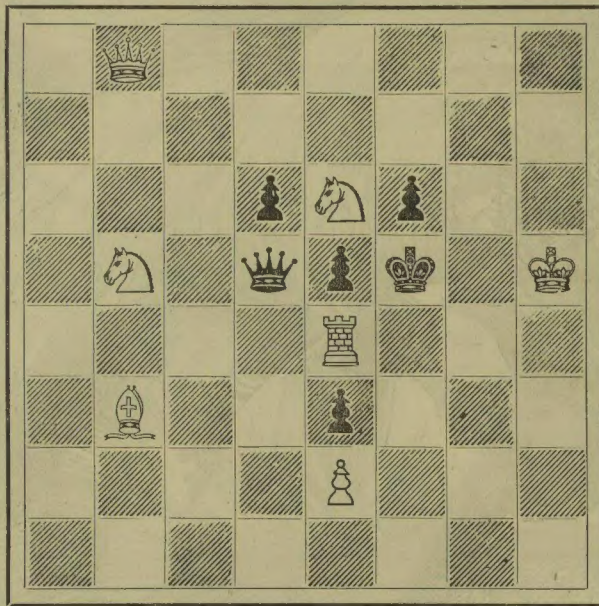
PROBLEM No. 1662.—Additional correct solutions received from G. H. Gwyn, Newburgh, J. M., C. Moog, G. C. Baxter, M. Clare, R. W. S. Hermit, Nux, St. James, T. Diss, Woolwich Chess Club. Those by Johanna, Walden, and The White Hart are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1663.—Correct solutions received from G. C. Baxter, Nux, Hermit, W. H. C. J. K. R. W. S. W. M. Curtis, Walden, G. H. Gwyn, A. Palmer, Mus, H. Schleusner, R. Pardon, D. F. H. S. C. W. G. Martin, A. H. S. Mariner, H. W. of Oxford, H. P. W. F. Payne, H. Almoner, H. Carrington, W. P. Borsos, Patlander, O. V. Latta, A. Parrott, G. H. Y. Marmora, XVI L. Milesian, Wee Pawn, Deep He, H. A. Bowman, Minto, Clara, Miss Jane D. Walrus and Carpenter, A. Wood, Bedlam, F. Gotch, and D. G. H. P.

PROBLEM No. 1665.

By Mr. D. W. CLARK, of Siberia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN SPAIN.

Played at Seville, between Mr. S. HAMEL, the President of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Signor NAVARRO.—(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Signor N.). BLACK (Mr. H.).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th P takes P
6. P to K 5th

We greatly prefer 6. P takes P. The move in the text seems to transfer the attack at once into the hands of the second player.

7. B to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 4th

The customary move at this point is 7. B to Q Kt 5th; but, as the exchange of the Bishop for the Knight almost invariably follows, it is questionable whether it is really very much superior to returning the Bishop to Q Kt 3rd.

8. P takes P Kt to K 5th

9. B to Q 2nd B to Q Kt 5th (ch)

10. Q takes B B to K Kt 5th

White has now anything but an agreeable game.

11. Q to Q B 2nd Kt to Q Kt 5th

12. Q to Q Kt sq B to K B 4th

13. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt

14. Q to Q sq Kt to Q 6th (ch)

15. K to K 2nd Kt to K B 5th (ch)

16. K to B sq Q to Q 2nd

Threatening to take K Kt P with Knight.

17. P to K R 3rd Q to K B 4th

WHITE (Signor N.). BLACK (Mr. H.).
18. K to Kt sq Q to K Kt 3rd
19. P to K Kt 3rd Q to K R 4th
20. Kt to R 4th Kt to K 7th (ch)

A tempting continuation; but it is a moot point whether the subsequent attack outweighs the more solid advantage of the exchange.

21. K to R 2nd P to K Kt 4th

22. Kt to Kt 2nd Q to K B 6th

23. Q to K B sq Kt takes Q P

With an eye to the hideous coup of Q takes B.

24. B to Q sq His only resource.

25. B to K Kt 4th Q takes K P

He might also have won by 25. Kt to R 6th (ch) followed, after the exchange of pieces, by Castles on the Queen's side.

26. P to K B 3rd P to K R 4th

27. B to Q 7th (ch) K takes B

28. P takes B Q R to K B sq

29. Q R to Q sq P to K R 5th

30. Q to Q 3rd P takes P (ch)

31. Q takes P

A palpable blunder, of course; but 31. K to Kt sq, his only other alternative, would have merely prolonged the game a few moves—e.g.:

31. K to Kt sq P to Q 4th

32. P takes K P P to Kt 5th, and must win.

31. Kt to B 6th, mate.

CHESS IN ITALY.

We are indebted for the subjoined smart little Game between Messrs. Marchettini and Orsini to the new Italian chess magazine, *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*. (Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.). BLACK (Mr. O.).
1. P to K 4th P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th

By no means a commendable continuation.

4. Castles (i.e., K to R sq, and R to K sq) P to K 3rd.

According to the Italian method of casting, the King and Rook, provided they cross each other, can be played to any of the intermediate squares, inclusive of the squares on which they stand. Thus the King can be posted at R sq, Kt sq, or B sq, and the Rook at Kt sq, B sq, or King's sq.

5. P to Q B 3rd B to K 2

6. P takes P P takes P

7. B to Q Kt 5th B to Q 2nd

8. P to Q 4th P takes P

9. B takes Kt B takes B

winning a piece and the game; for, if the Queen be captured, Black obviously has a forced mate.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTTINGHAM CHESS CLUB.—The annual meeting of this flourishing chess club will be held at the George Hotel, Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 19 and 20, when the annual tourney will be held amongst the members. On the Wednesday Mr. Zukertort has promised to attend, and will play twelve simultaneous games with the strongest players that can be arrayed against him. Tickets may be obtained from the president, Mr. S. Hamel, or from Mr. Hugh Browne, the hon. sec., not later than Monday, the 17th.

MR. BIRD IN AMERICA.—We hear that a match of eleven games, exclusive of draws, has been commenced between Messrs. Bird and Mason, for a stake of 50 dollars a side. According to our last advices Mr. Mason had won two games to Mr. Bird's one, and two had been drawn.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with six codicils, dated respectively March 21 and Dec. 23, 1873, March 27 and July 28, 1874, and Aug. 10, Sept. 29, and Oct. 11, 1875, of Mr. Henry Moses, late of No. 2, Park-square West, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by his sons, Maurice, Hyam Leopold, and Samuel Henry Beddington, and his grandson, David Lionel Beddington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Esther Moses, all his household furniture, plate, wine, pictures, jewellery, horses, carriages, and other personal effects, a pecuniary legacy of £5000, and the interest of £30,000 New Three per Cent Annuities and £30,000 Great Indian Peninsula Guaranteed Railway stock for life, in addition to what she is entitled to in her own right. There are large pecuniary legacies for the benefit of his daughters, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Julia Beddington, the widow of his deceased son Edward Henry Beddington, and of his grandchildren; bequests to his other relatives and his domestic servants, and various specific devises of his freehold and leasehold properties to his sons. He also leaves the following charitable legacies—viz., to the board of guardians of the Jewish poor, having their offices in Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, £1200 free of duty, to be applied in such way as they shall think fit in aid of the Jewish poor; to the Jews' Hospital, Lower Norwood, £1000; to the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; the wardens and treasurer of the United Synagogue for the purposes of the Central Synagogue, Great Portland-street; and the Stepney Jewish Schools, £300 each; to the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields; the Jews' Orphan Asylum, Tenter-grounds, Goodman's-fields; the Hand-in-Hand Charity, Wellclose-square; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; and the Jewish Emigration Aid Society, £200 each; to the Jews' College, Finsbury-square; the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Whitechapel; the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; and the Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £100 each; and to the Deaf and Dumb Charity, Burton-crescent, the Jews' Charity for the Needy, and the Charity for the Jewish Blind, £50 each. All the residue and remainder of his estate and effects, both real and personal, the testator gives to his five surviving sons, Maurice, Hyam Leopold, Samuel Henry, Alfred Henry, and John Henry.

The will, dated Nov. 3, 1873, of Mr. Humphrey Nichols, late of Fern Bank House, Cheetham-hill, Cheetham, Manchester, who died on Oct. 31 last, was proved on the 2nd ult., at the Manchester District Registry, by Harry Clegg and John Rowland, jun., the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £120,000. There are considerable bequests in favour of testator's adopted daughters, Mrs. Mary Gibbs and Mrs. Martha Mary Barlow, and William Henry Haywood; £1000 to William Jones, and £100 to Dinah Cork, if in his service at the time of his decease. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to Harry Clegg.

The will, dated July 11, 1857, of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, late of No. 24, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, who died on Nov. 2 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Dame Jane Margaret Williams, the widow, the sole executrix, under £35,000, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate.

The will, dated March 25, 1869, of Miss Eleanor Burt, late of No. 2, Belvidere-terrace, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Nov. 7 last, at Brighton, has been proved by Richard Dawes and George Dawes, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix bequeaths £50 to the Dispensary, Tunbridge Wells; 19 guineas to the London Aged Christians' Society; £200 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Southborough, upon trust, to apply the dividends in keeping in repair a vault, the remainder to be distributed at their discretion among aged poor persons; and £1000 to her executors, upon trust, to pay the dividends to her cousin, Mrs. Kelk, and her son, William Henry Hastings Kelk, for their lives in succession, and on the death of the survivor one third of the capital to the Church Missionary Society, one third to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the other one third to St. Mary's Hall for Poor Clergymen's Daughters, at Brighton.

The will, dated Sept. 16, 1871, with a codicil dated July 17 last, of the Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester, who died on Oct. 26, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Robert George Raper, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £5000. The testator desires his executors to distribute such articles as they shall select for that purpose, in a manner most consonant with his wishes, among his children and friends, particularly his friend William Page, Lord Hatherley; the rest of his property he gives to his children.

The will and codicil, dated June 30, 1870, and Nov. 17, 1871, of Mr. James Jones, of Woodside, Sutton, Surrey, who died on Sept. 29 last, have been proved by William Lovejoy, and William Jones and Edward Jones, sons of the deceased, the executors, under £25,000.

The Glasgow Town Council are about to petition the Home Secretary to appoint a stipendiary magistrate for that city.

Mr. Disraeli's vote at the Buckinghamshire Quarter Sessions, last week, was against, (not, as stated, in favour of) the motion that the police be instructed to prosecute in all cases of a violation of the Agricultural Children Act.

A Suffolk jury, after five days' hearing, has awarded Colonel Tomline, at Ipswich, £1939 for 200 acres of land at the entrance to Harwich Harbour which had been compulsorily taken by the War Office for additional coast defences. Colonel Tomline claimed £40,000 compensation.

Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., president of the Statistical Society, has given £20 to be presented with the Howard medal in November next. The essays, as already announced, are to be sent in on or before June 30, 1876. The full title of the essay is, "On the Mortality of Hospitals (General and Special) in the United Kingdom in Times Past and Present."

We briefly noticed last week that a statue of Henry Grattan was on Thursday unveiled on College-green, Dublin, the occasion being celebrated by holiday demonstrations in the streets about the old Parliament House. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by Lady Laura Grattan, and addresses in memory of the great Irish patriot and orator were delivered by Mr. Mitchell Henry, the member for Galway; Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Butt, M.P., and other speakers.

In the lecture-hall of the Shaftesbury Park estate, last Saturday, the prizes won during the year by the members of the 26th Surrey Rifles were presented to them by Mrs. Swindlehurst, the wife of the captain commandant.—A ball was given on Thursday week by the members of the 2nd Oxon Rifle Corps in the Corn Exchange and Townhall, which had been elaborately decorated by a committee of ladies. The company numbered upwards of two hundred.

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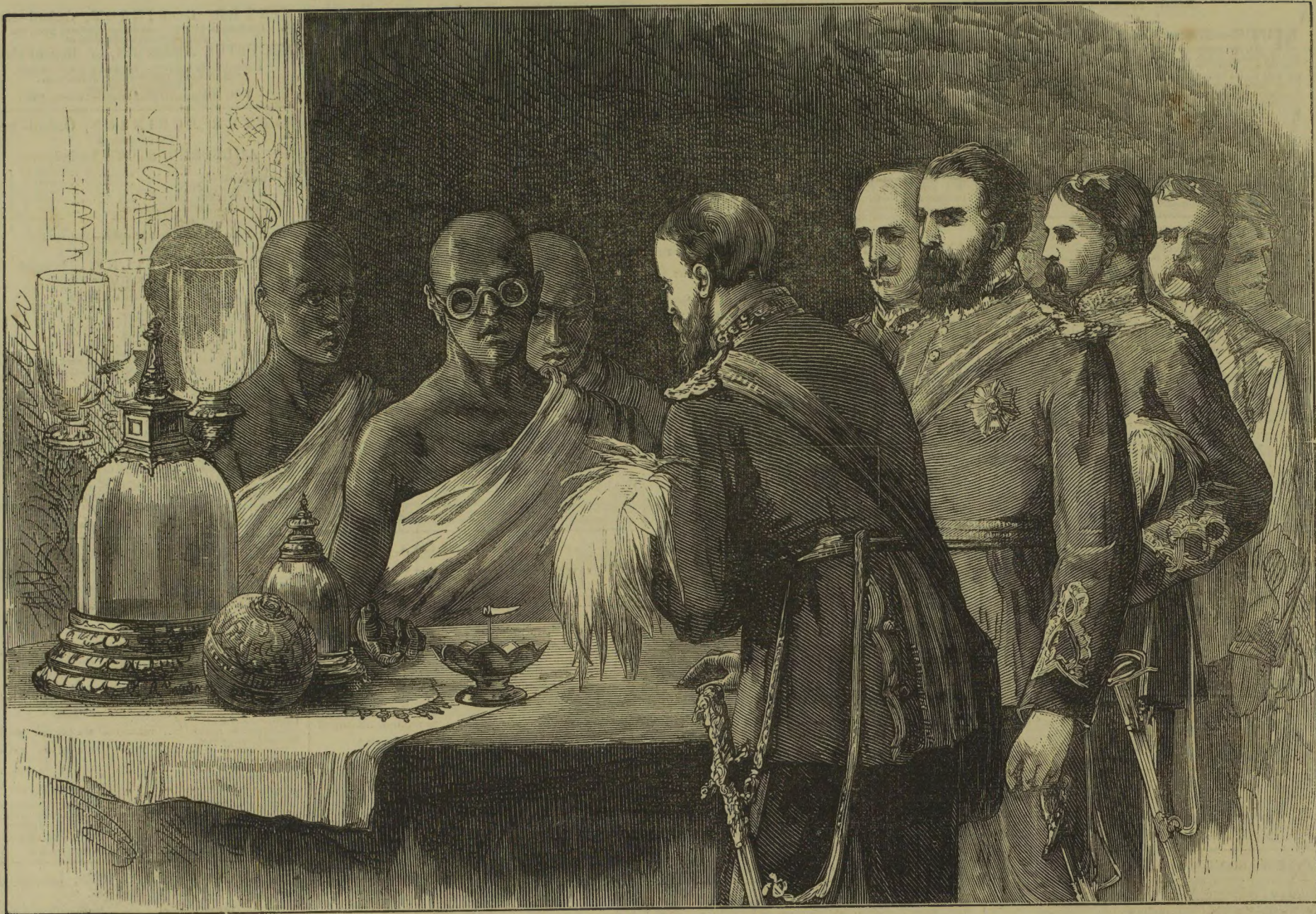
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